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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Affirms U. S. Policies

Johnson Appeals to Industry

Treasury Issue Is Snapped Up

France Fears Budget Crisis

Prague Says No to Mussolini

Does 'Reform' Mean 'Defeat'?

THE Roosevelt dollar, by every measure of currency value, is the soundest in the world. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, makes this declaration to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York City. He spears straight through to the core of the currency inflation question: "The country is conducting a monetary experiment, but it did not throw away body, soul and breeches to do it as it would have done if it had gone headlong to the printing presses." In sharp, telling phrases General Johnson depicts President Roosevelt as giving the inflationist theory an absolute test without jumping into an unmeasured abyss, and makes an appeal—"He should have the support of every prudent man in doing it."

¶ General Johnson tells the manufacturers, who had registered disapproval of NRA, why they should favor regulation by the codes process. The alternative of codes is a flat, inflexible law, whereas codes are able to take into consideration the ability of each industry to bear the burden placed upon it. These burdens, experience shows, cannot simply be passed along to the consumer. Employers must allow labor to organize in whatever way it chooses. NRA sees further shortening of the working week, but will fight the five-day, six-hour bill scheduled to come up in Congress, since NRA surveys show a general 30-hour week now would be ruinous. Drastic changes will come, but must not be overspeeded—"We must not destroy our industries for an economic ideal."

¶ The Washington Administration is elated by oversubscription of its billion-dollar Treasury note issue to meet December maturities. When the one-year certificates bearing interest of 2¼ per cent are promptly more than covered by telegraphic orders through the 12 Federal Reserve banks, the Administration feels that its gold buying policy is approved. Prof. O. M. W. Sprague's prediction that the fearful public might not absorb the issue gets a severe jolt. Under its much-discussed policy the Government has bought at its high prices $11,750,000 of newly mined gold, but not sufficient foreign gold "for a good piece of bridge-work in the mouth"—Public confidence, obviously, has seen no reason to hunt a hole and hide.

¶ France sees great issues at stake in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chautemps Government undertakes to pass drastic measures to balance the budget, with no more promising outlook than in recent attempts when the Government fell. Securing a balance means higher taxes or radical reduction of state salaries, and there is no indication that the Chamber is ready to approve either. With the franc in jeopardy and hunger marchers converging on Paris a new fear spreads—Will another budget failure in the Chamber mean the crumbling of democratic France?

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald radiocasts Britain's position on disarmament as being four-square rather than unilateral. Trying to convince others by example, as Britain has done, he calls fruitless. Lord Londonderry declares specifically that Britain cannot longer hold down its air force except as other nations do the same. Meanwhile lack of a disarming agreement upsets a great American peace-time undertaking. Washington withdraws from backing the construction of floating airdromes to make transatlantic flying easy—Because hostile planes could use them against America in time of war.

¶ Czechoslovakia warmly opposes the Mussolini plan for a revised League separated from the Versailles Treaty and giving the big powers a monopoly of power. Czechoslovakia's legal existence and sovereignty grow out of the treaty, and its influence at Geneva, with able Foreign Minister Benes as its spokesman, has been out of all proportion to its size as a power. Recently Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia endeavored to make themselves, in their Little Entente, equal to one major power, but they doubt if this will succeed—So Prague gives Il Duce an emphatic No!

¶ The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform gets itself dreadfully misunderstood. The body holds a farewell session in Washington, hears an address from its president, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who congratulates women from 43 states on their victory and asks for laws which will "lay on the shelf the drink consciousness engendered by prohibition," and then the W. O. N. P. R. goes out of business. Thus countless persons are led to the conclusion that "prohibition reform" meant nothing at all but prohibition defeat. Even the Boston Bartenders' Union is misled—It bestows honorary membership upon Mrs. Sabin.

Premier of France

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Camille Chautemps

## Britain Opposes Unilateral Action On Disarmament

### All Powers Must Join in Program—Enormous Air Force Denied

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 8—Britain's four-square position for international, as opposed to unilateral disarmament, has been reaffirmed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Londonderry in clarifying statements here.

"Peace is the supreme issue if civilization is to last," was the keynote of the Prime Minister's radiocast yesterday.

"The world is unsettled and the nations are timorous," he continued. "They would go far with disarmament but are just a little afraid, and whatever is done at Geneva must be by international agreement. Our experience has been without the shadow of a doubt that one nation disarming will have no influence upon others. We ourselves have disarmed to the very edge of safety. Our consistent efforts have been to get other nations to see that an agreed limit to armaments, accompanied by political agreements of non-aggression, is the most effective security for peace and safety."

**Concerted Action Required**

The Secretary of State for Air dealt more specifically with the impossibility of Britain's reducing its air force except in concert with other nations. Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday upon the motion of the Labor Opposition for an internationalized air force, Lord Londonderry affirmed that the British Government's air policy remained unchanged.

There is no truth, he said, in allegations that Britain intended to make enormous additions to air armaments. On the contrary, in order to set an example, it had repeatedly postponed completion of the home defense scheme formulated in 1923, although that embodied minimum requirements at that time for security.

Since then there have been large increases in the air forces of all chief powers, Lord Londonderry pointed out. In these circumstances Britain could not indefinitely postpone its program. But he emphasized that Britain adheres to the policy on disarmament contained in its draft convention.

**Convention for Reduction**

This convention stipulated parity for those great powers at present possessing air armaments, with reduction alike in quantity and quality, pending examination of the difficult and complicated question of the internationalization of civil aviation with a view to eventual abolition of air armaments of every kind.

So far, Lord Londonderry continued, no effective or satisfactory scheme has been found, as a number of countries, including the United States and Japan, refused to participate in any proposals for air-force internationalization.

## French Crisis Threatens End Of Democracy

### Failure to Balance Budget and Restore Confidence Alarms Statesmen

### Difficult Task Faced

### Home Problems Augmented by Reich's Demands and Attacks on League

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Dec. 8—Under the shadow of an international situation apparently nearing a European crisis, the Chautemps Government went before the Chamber of Deputies yesterday for a debate, in which the French parliamentary régime itself is at stake.

Cabinet members, statesmen and public officials openly admit that continued failure of Parliament to show itself capable of passing legislation necessary to balance the budget and restore public confidence might well mean the beginning of the end for democratic France. The growing impatience of the people in face of the threat to the safety of the franc, as well as the convergence on Paris at present of several columns of hunger marchers, fully confirm this attitude.

The French Government's task—which it freely concedes to be one of saving the régime as well as the franc—is augmented by current events in Europe, for there is a clear realization of the serious disadvantages of governmental instability during the approaching critical phase of international negotiations.

**Concerned Over League Crisis**

Above all, France is concerned today over the crisis in the League of Nations precipitated by the departure of Japan and Germany and brought to a head by Italy's ultimatum that it will only remain in a completely reorganized League. It is unnecessary to point out the extent to which French foreign policy centers around the League as at present constituted. Essentially, the League represents for France maintenance of the status quo, and it is fully realized here that any radical change in the League means ultimately profound revision of the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

## Fear of War Stalls Plans for Floating Airplane Islands

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Because war is still in the minds of the nations a great peace-time project for building a floating airplane highway across the Atlantic in all probability will be abandoned.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior and administrator of Public Works, announced yesterday he would not approve use of Public Works funds for building floating seadromes for the New York to Vigo, Spain, route, unless foreign governments would guarantee the absolute neutrality of the system.

In addition Mr. Ickes made financial participation in the construction of the floating islands as a condition of a neutrality guaranty.

It was immediately conceded here by backers of the $40,000,000 project that the Secretary's position automatically doomed it. In fact, it was charged that he had deliberately set up impossible conditions for fulfillment of the plans perfected over a period of 20 years by Mr. E. R. Armstrong.

The international status of the proposed seadromes has been one of the principal concerns of the Government since it was asked to advance public works funds for the project. There is no precedent for an anchored floating platform in the middle of the ocean. Does it become international territory? Its indetermined character undoubtedly has been responsible for Mr. Ickes's concern.

## Nonpartisan Forest Service Thwarted Politics in CCC

### 'Democrats First' Threatened Morale in Many Camps but American Foresters Finally Ruled, According to Investigation

Political interference, which has threatened to disrupt the entire CCC program, has been thwarted by the nonpartisan fairness of American foresters. This was revealed today by Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, in an exclusive statement declaring the results of a nation-wide investigation.

Conducted by a committee of the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters, the study reveals that although nontechnical appointments now are governed by political affiliations, the efficient, party-free men still in the harness are maintaining a clean record of "triple C" success.

The committee members were Prof. H. H. Chapman, professor of forest management at Yale University; Mr. Philip W. Ayers, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and Mr. Reynolds. Mr. A. C. Cline, assistant director of the Harvard Forest, was a member ex-officio.

Various instances of political interference were uncovered throughout the country, the worst being in South Idaho. The Governor, a Democrat, was given the privilege of submitting a list of applicants. When the National forester's appointments included a few prominent engineers of the previous Republican régime, a partisan "howl" arose from a congressman and county political committees.

The forester bent under the pressure and discharged some of the appointees to admit the Governor's applicants. Several of these proved to be so incompetent that it was impossible to retain them despite their political backing. The number of cases was small compared to the political harangue, yet it showed the possibilities of this method of transacting governmental business.

"In every case," the committee said, "a distinct loss of camp morale occurred both in the supervisory force and among the boys. It was brought out in stark frankness by local politicians that they were not interested in the efficiency of the supervision, but only in securing jobs as rewards for political services to the party. These local politicians, in some cases, even tried to create dissension in camp by stirring up trouble between army and civilian supervisors."

Washington also has made political inroads, which many foresters fear may mean destruction of the CCC efficiency. Under pressure from Mr. Robert Fechner, "Triple C" director, and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and chief of patronage, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, issued an order that only Democrats, approved

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## Lindberghs Reach Para After Hop Of 1094 Miles Up Coast

### Reports Say Colonel Is to Hunt for 'Lost' Tribe in Brazilian Jungles

PARA, Brazil, Dec. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, homeward bound for the Christmas holidays, landed here at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, today, after a flight from Natal, Brazil.

When the Lindberghs landed here they had covered 1094 miles from Natal. More than 3000 miles still lie between them and Miami.

### Lindberghs Circle Natal, Turn North And Speed on Toward Home

NATAL, Brazil, Dec. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped for Miami, Fla., in their big, red monoplane today at 8:15 a. m., local time (6:15 a. m. E. S. T.).

After 40 hours in Natal, to which they flew from Bathurst, West Africa, the famous American flying couple left an impression different from that of most other visiting aviators.

The population, though enthusiastic in their acclaim, appeared unable to understand the Colonel because he was unwilling to pose for photographs, submit to interviews or attend the many parties the people here would like to have showered upon him and his wife.

Accompanied by the British Consul, Mr. Scotchbrook, who with his wife was host to the Lindberghs during their stay here, the couple motored from the consulate to the docks.

There the American colony joined admiring Brazilians in a noisy farewell. Sirens drowned out the last well-wishes as both the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh shook hands with the Scotchbrooks and Senhor Mario Camara, the Government interventor, or official representative.

Boarding the launch which had been at their disposition since they alighted on the Potegny River concluding their South Atlantic hop here, the Lindberghs were taken out to their plane while police held back the crowds lining the river's edge.

It was an uneventful takeoff. Colonel Lindbergh inspected the plane, tried the motor and they were away easily, circling once before they headed north.

Mrs. Lindbergh told friends last night that they expected to be home for Christmas, flying by way of the northwest coast of Brazil.

The course indicated for their return to the United States is the regular route of the Pan American Airways, for which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser.

It was in this capacity that he and his wife began five months ago the aerial survey of the Atlantic which finally brought them here from Bathurst, West Africa.

### Lindbergh to Hunt 'Lost' White Tribe, 'Rio' Hears

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 8 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports were received here today that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh intends to fly tomorrow toward the headwaters of the Amazon, far into the relatively unexplored interior of South America. It was said the Colonel intends to spend a month in the jungles hunting for the "lost" white pigmy tribes.

No indication was given as to whether the purported trip would include Mrs. Lindbergh.

It was said, however, that the flight into the Amazonion region would be made from Para, where the Lindberghs arrived today. Para is near the 100-mile-wide mouth of the Amazon.

## Outlawry of War Among Americas Wins Adherents

### Ovation Given to Author of Pact by Delegates at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 8 (AP)—A movement to have all members of the Pan-American Conference sign the Saavedra Lamas anti-war pact, to which six countries have already affixed their signatures, was begun today in the peace committee.

The treaty's author, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of Argentina, received an ovation after the treaty was read.

Mr. J. Reuben Clark, delegate from the United States, told the committee his country reechoed the fundamentals of the document, having for 140 years sought to adjust all disputes peacefully.

Two nations, Venezuela and Guatemala, announced they would sign the treaty. Original signers in October were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and Paraguay. Paraguay is now embroiled in a two-year-old war with Bolivia.

The treaty was designed for eventual adhesion of all Pan-American countries.

**"Gentlemen's Agreement" Proposed**

Until all have signed, Dr. Cesar Zumeta of Venezuela suggested a "gentlemen's agreement" should be put into effect, leaving the Pan American Union as an arbiter. This proposal drew fire from several quarters.

The steering committee deferred action upon the motion of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, to name a committee on policy to examine the request of the League of Nations and perhaps of Spain and Portugal for official observers at the Pan-American Conference.

The conference was called upon yesterday to restore tariffs to a basis of those in effect in 1928, before the United States Smoot-Hawley Act went into effect.

**Restoration of 1928 Scale**

Sponsored by Uruguay, a resolution was introduced providing that on July 1, 1934, the 1928 duties go into effect for five years.

A truce would be declared in effect until July 1, providing against changes in present duties.

Asking immediate action, Uruguayan delegates said they hoped it would be possible to cable all Pan-American governments within a fortnight asking adherence to the truce, pending the five-year agreement.

The high Smoot-Hawley tariff measure has drawn criticism from several South American countries, who claim it virtually bars their products.

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**Things Present**

Are the people deserting the President? Read Mr. Abbot's answer to this question. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

There will be runs on the cookie jars if the directions for Christmas cookies are followed. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying French will profit by comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Since the Hymnal Notes are now available in book form, the feature is bidding adieu to the Feature page today. (Approximately one-third of the material in the book has not appeared in the Monitor.)

**And Things to Come**

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, and the World News Map.

## League Reform Gets America's Cold Shoulder

### Increased War Talk Abroad Making Nation Increasingly Isolationist

### 'Keep Out of Europe!'

### Politicians Are Too Wise to Urge United States Taking On More World Troubles

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The completely cold shoulder turned by every responsible American official and commentator to Premier Mussolini's League of Nations reform schemes—which were to make American membership possible—emphasizes one of the prime world political facts of the day.

That fact is that the United States is more isolationist in temper today than it has been at any moment since the buds of world contact began to burgeon back in the nineties. Since that gay and expansive era—of which the Chicago World's Fair was an international example, and the Spanish-American War a landmark—the American people thought increasingly in world terms. When the World War came the country was involved, and American leadership produced the League of Nations. Reaction in 1919 brought about only temporary withdrawal from European politics.

In 1919-20 proposals for League membership with reservations were made even by the most conservative Republican isolationists, and for several years membership in the World Court was described in both party platforms and by leaders almost as a foregone conclusion. All through the 1920 decade, coöperation with Europe increased, while in the Hoover administration ties with Geneva and with London, and involvement in the Far East reached their highest pitch.

**Drops Back a Generation**

Today, under the first Democratic Administration since that of Woodrow Wilson, the country has temporarily slipped back a full generation in its view of world coöperation. The actual European situation

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## Petty Traffic Cases Taken Out of Court In Crime Report

Conversion of all automobile offenses from bothersome court prosecutions to routine administrative penalties is asked today by the Crime Commission, in order to lift the crushing annual burden of some 48,000 petty cases from the lower courts and make way for swift and effective criminal prosecution.

For the motorist, there would be an end to being hailed into court and stigmatized as a criminal for making a wrong turn in traffic, and having to leave business to appear in court at a specified hour or suffer the consequences.

He would be simply asked to report at the office of the clerk of the court sometime on a certain day. He would be quickly assessed a routine penalty for a minor offense, which neither political pull nor persuason could fix otherwise.

But more far-reaching would be the effect on the courts, which now are so trussed up with the red tape of these picayune cases that they spend much of their time straining at legal gnats while criminal cases pile up neglected.

Thus the Crime Commission adds its bit toward cleaning up the admittedly disgraceful conditions in the District Court system, which was begun on Monday by the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, calling for centralized control of a tightly reorganized court system.

Speedy prosecutions and convictions are held to be so vital a link in the commission's plan for throttling the rise of crime, that further reports are expected to use a new broom on the present antiquated and limping system of criminal justice. It will then remain for the Legislature to take the fearless report and give it effect.

Headed For New Job

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

George N. Peek

Retiring Agriculture Administrator

## Peek Fights Shy Of Another Job; Declares It Sop

### AAA Head Declines to Be Butt of Dissension in President's Family

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—President Roosevelt's conception of government through a working combination of liberal planners and practical administrators was seriously impaired in the farm relief field today as it became certain that Mr. George N. Peek, administrator of the AAA, would leave that position.

The President, anxious to keep Mr. Peek in the Government, has offered him another job. This, it is reliably indicated, is connected with the executive commercial policy committee of the State Department which has jurisdiction over foreign trade problems. The possibilities for relieving the American farm surplus through breaching foreign tariff walls make this position of extreme national importance.

Nevertheless, Mr. Peek's friends assert that he will stand by his ultimatum to the President which was that either the liberals and "brain trusters" would have to get out of the AAA or he would resign himself. They say he has no intention of being kicked either upstairs or down for the sake of covering up a rupture in the Administration.

Mr. Peek's reluctance to accept what undoubtedly would be generally regarded as a consolation prize is perfectly understandable, if unfortunate. More informed circles here feel that a man of his practical knowledge of farm problems could be of tremendous value to American agriculture in the post he is being offered. It is the key position for securing an increase in agricultural exports sorely needed to relieve the domestic surplus.

Whether he accepts or not, the significance in the situation lies in the direction of the Roosevelt plan of government. The necessity of abandoning, in the AAA, the combination between liberal planners and practical administrators does not prove that it is unworkable. It does prove, however, that the clash between conservative and liberal points of view becomes untenable where there is any overlapping in functions.

In this case the liberals had come to feel that Mr. Peek was destroying their own work through reactionary administration. Since their leader, Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and enjoyed the support of Mr. Wallace, the position manifestly became too much for Mr. Peek. The crisis came when it became apparent this week that all AAA codes were permanently stalemated as long as both Mr. Peek and the liberals remained in the organization.

The Roosevelt system has worked far differently in the NRA where the "brain trust" has not secured a foothold. The original drafting of the act was partly but not wholly in the hands of the intellectuals. The Administration has been wholly in the hands of experienced executives handpicked by General Johnson himself. Even more important, the economists who have done the background analytical and planning work have not been the self-conscious type predominant in the AAA.

## Johnson Eggs Industry On To Help Self

### That Is President's Aim Under NRA Program, He Tells Manufacturers

### Economist Differs

### Dr. Virgil Jordan Declares Grave Questions of Public Policy Are Ignored

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The battle between the Roosevelt Administration and organized business over the recovery program was brought out into the open at the regular yearly meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, on here at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

A defense of this program by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, featured the session last night, and today, as if in answer to General Johnson, Dr. Virgil Jordan, internationally known economist and head of the National Industrial Conference Board, resumed his stinging criticism of what the Administration is doing to the monetary system and to big business.

Signs of economic recovery were of minor importance, he declared, as compared with grave questions of public policy arising under the recovery program which are being ignored, although they will determine the position of American industry far beyond the new cycle of business recovery.

**For Self-Government**

General Johnson declared that the President's recovery program rested on sound policies, and that the keynote of his attitude toward industry was not that such enterprises shall be autocratically controlled, but that they shall be self-governing, "under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision by united action of labor and management."

General Johnson defended the collective bargaining provision of the NRA codes, which 98 per cent of the manufacturers in the association have put themselves on record as opposing; asserted that in its monetary experiment the Federal Government was "on sound ground," and offered two remedies for staving off two inherent dangers which he observed in the national recovery program.

The National Recovery Act gives the Government a mandate to foster the organization of industry for cooperative action among trade groups "to the ultimate," General Johnson explained in his defense of the collective bargaining provision. Whereas the provision regarding collective bargaining contains no such mandate but merely gives labor the "naked right" to organize without any aid from the Government.

**Test on Inflation**

Discussing President Roosevelt's gold-buying policy, General Johnson asserted that the Chief Executive "is giving the inflationist theory an absolute test, but he is doing it without jumping into an unmeasured abyss, and he should have the support of every prudent man in doing it."

The two dangers which General Johnson saw in the National Recovery Act were "first, that it will get a congressional fixed prescription, and, second, that it will become a bureaucracy."

To ward off the first danger, he said, unreasoning attacks on the codes process or on the President's monetary policy should be discouraged.

The only ways of preventing development of a bureaucracy will be to insist on industrial self-government under codes and through trade associations and to maintain constant rotation in personnel of deputies, he asserted.

The Roosevelt dollar is "the soundest money on the face of the globe now or at any other time," General Johnson declared.

As to the working of the codes, he urged members of the association to talk to leaders of the coal industry, who toiled for four months before they could agree on the provisions of their code, and to ask them what it had done for their industry.

**Ask Them, and Get Truth**

"Ask them whether—in all these months—anybody tried to put them in a straitjacket, or was dictatorial, or impatient, or unfair," he said.

"Ask them how much government has interfered with their business, and whether they have self-government."

Delegates to the association's annual convention listened then to an address by Mr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, which was the very antithesis of General Johnson's speech of impassioned optimism last night.

Mr. Jordan, tossing aside as of secondary importance evidences of recovery from the business depression, drew a picture of reconstruction of the economic and social system and political institutions of this country which, he said, "will determine the position of American industry far beyond the new cycle of business recovery."

## Flash—Cosmic Ray Declared Trapped In the Sawdust of Broken 'Mama' Doll

Said the director of a famous American observatory as he escorted a distinguished but bored European physicist through the laboratory: "We are principally occupied with thermopile computation of solar radiation, the general application of the laws of ionization to stellar atmospheres, and in sounding the depths of the cosmos by the use of Cepheid yardsticks."

The gurgling sound of hypo poured in the dark room as he passed, the crackle and rattle of stiff paper smoothed out and the tap of an astronomer's hammer, assured the "boss" that stars were being counted and last night's sky patrol plates were in the process of development. Proudly he opened the door to his new million dollar astronomical workshop. Instantly he wished he could close it.

There in one corner was his solar radiation and eclipse expert engaged in drawing a crooked old man with one eye cocked over the micrometer screw of a wabbly telescope. Underneath the kindergarten masterpiece he was printing "Mary Xmas."

Seated at a table surrounded by telescopes, spectroscopes and microscopes, and using the 1000-watt research lamp designed to concentrate a powerful pencil of light on delicate research objectives, sat the doctor of differential equations and analysis situs with the imported expert on celestial mechanics. Both were in serious conference over the disrupted squeaker in the mid-portion of a broken mamma doll.

And that's not all.

"Surely," he thought, "my newly appointed young professor of astrophysics, the head of a vast undertaking at straddling both the realm of physics and astronomy, will be taking his position seriously."

But no such luck. Behind the door marked Private was not a man engaged in graphing stellar statistics and proper motions, but a coatless, sleeves rolled up, biceps bulging, head of a family. Hammer in hand he was engaged in fixing over Jane's last year's doll house.

"Hmm-m," mused the visitor, "ionization, solar radiation, absorption spectra, thermopile computation, Cepheid variables—"

The stars twinkle on forever, but the Christmas bells jingle only once every 12 months.

## Hey Diddle Diddle, a Farm for a Fiddle; A Plain Proposition and Not Any Riddle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8—A kingdom has been offered for a horse and great wealth has been offered for a song, but it remained for a North Carolina mountaineer to proffer a fiddle for a farm.

Mr. John W. Haw, director of the agricultural development department of the Northern Pacific Railway, received this unique proposition in a letter from Mr. W. D. Fleming, Route 2 at King's Mountain, N. C., which read:

I saw in a magazine where you have some farms in states. I am interested in Oregon and Washington and would like to own a good farm with my wife and four children. I would like to trade an old violin in good shape, made in the 1700's in Germany by Jacob Stainer, or would sell it and buy a farm.

Investigation disclosed that such a violin, if genuine, would be worth on the market in normal times up to $1400.

So watch out for the sale of a genuine Stainer violin. For it is evident that Mr. Fleming wants an Oregon farm far more than he wants to keep his fiddle. And, much as Oregon might want the Stainer violin, no one has yet offered to make a swap. The fiddle will have to be converted into cash and cash delivered to Oregon. But the trade remains intrinsically a fiddle for a farm.

### London Gets Aluminum

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The largest consignment of aluminum ever brought into the United Kingdom arrived at the Surrey Commercial Docks recently by the steamer "Salacia" from Port Alfred, St. Lawrence, it has just been announced by the Port of London Authority. The cargo consisted of 104,733 pieces and bundles weighing 2368 tons.

### Administration Sees Corner Turned of Gold Program of President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — Enormously encouraged by heavy oversubscription in one day of the $950,000,000 issue of short-term Treasury certificates yesterday, the Adminis-

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# Sponsors of New Drug Bill Disagree on 'Curable' Ills

## Dr. Copeland Holds It 'Positively Indecent' to Allow Sale of Medicines Purporting to Heal Ills Physicians Generally Declare 'Incurable'

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—With both admitting their inability to cure all disease, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.), former health commissioner of New York, and Mr. H. B. Thompson, general counsel for the Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines, disagreed today whether a line can be drawn between ills physicians believe they can cure and those which they are sure they cannot.

Dr. Copeland, chairman of the subcommittee which is taking testimony on the proposed Food and Drug Act, declared that it is "positively indecent" to allow the sale of medicines purporting to heal what are generally called by physicians as "incurable diseases," when the patient who buys them might find relief by some other means.

The medicine manufacturers' contention was that there is no such thing as a consensus as to the efficacy of medicines in the treatment of certain diseases. He quoted a decision of the Supreme Court to this effect, declaring that in the case testimony was given that three or four physicians had failed to cure a man of cancer, but that a country doctor had come along with a bottle of drugstore ointment and the patient was healed.

"We've got higher evidence than the Supreme Court decision," Dr. Copeland interpolated. He quoted the Scripture, "Whereas I was blind, now I see," then added, "I was only trying to help you argue."

Mr. Thompson argued in the main against the section of the proposed law which declares that any advertisement of a drug representing it as directly, or by ambiguity, or inference, to have any effect in the treatment of 36 diseases shall be deemed false. At the same time he denounced the whole bill as "grotesque in terms, evil in purpose and vicious in possible consequences," condemning vigorously "practically all parts of it." He compared the giving of power to the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards to the trial in "Alice in Wonderland," in which the sentence was pronounced first and the trial held afterward.

The widespread powers granted to the Secretary under the bill was the chief point of objection raised by other witnesses today. Mr. John F. Anderson, representing E. R. Squibb & Company, indorsed the fundamentals of the bill, expressed the necessity for new and comprehensive legislation, but said there was danger of the law as proposed trying to do too much and thereby failing to accomplish anything.

He asked especially that protection be given against the present dangerous and extensive counterfeiting of medicinal preparations.

Elimination of the proposed provision requiring factory inspection was asked by the National Confectioners' Association, which expressed apprehension that secret processes might be divulged. It also opposed the section requiring specific labeling as to the amounts of various kinds of candy in a mixed box, declaring that it would inflict a great deal of hardship on the industry.

Dr. Bruce Phillips, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists, described the bill as "too enthusiastic," while Mr. Huston Thompson, representing the Health Products Corporation, asked clarification of the regulations as applied to products which are part food and part drug.

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## New York Newspaper Again Changes Hands

NEW YORK Dec. 8 (AP)—The New York Evening Post which Alexander Hamilton founded in 1801, will have a new owner tomorrow.

He is Mr. J. David Stern, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Record, the Camden (N. J.) Courier and the Camden Post. He announced yesterday he had bought the paper from Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc., which succeeded to the ownership acquired by the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis in 1923.

Stern will assume charge of the Evening Post tomorrow and will issue the first edition under his ownership on Monday. Whether the paper will retain its present tabloid format or resume standard size has not been disclosed.

The new owner, who has been publishing newspapers since 1911, when he bought a paper in New Brunswick, N. J., announced that the Evening Post will be independent politically. He said he is supporting President Roosevelt "because he is a liberal, not a Democrat."

# Police Chiefs Vote To Retain Present State Methods

## Massachusetts Convention Turns Down Crime Commission Proposals

Despite the Crime Commission report, categorically denouncing the lack of coördination between unequal local police groups in the State as a protection to criminals, the convention of police chiefs of Massachusetts yesterday supported the old individualistic system by unanimous vote.

Their arguments were "cumbersome . . . expensive . . . interfering." They proposed only an extension of the present teletype communication between different sections of the Commonwealth.

At their meeting yesterday, they had before them this statement of the Crime Commission: "As police forces are organized today in Massachusetts, the coördination of their activities is dependent upon voluntary arrangements between the police chiefs of neighboring cities and towns. There is no way of compelling coördination. Such coördination is absolutely essential. Crime knows no boundaries; it flows freely from one community to another. Institutions to combat crime ought to have the same flexibility; but police find themselves handicapped by political boundaries."

The commission had said that where each local police unit is entirely autonomous, an independent organization must be put into operation to catch criminals who escape from one net into another locality. Criminals, it indicated, are well aware of the jurisdictions where they can hide under cover of ungoverned police laxity.

The commission had recommended that the Commonwealth investigate the situation further, and draw up plans where it can intervene where the local authorities are not acting in defense of lives and property.

The commission called for a Scotland Yard for Massachusetts, for State-wide minimum standards of police efficiency, and for central supervision by responsible State authorities to compel this where necessary.

All these pointed recommendations were turned down by the convention of police chiefs of the State. In place of these, they had to offer resolutions calling for interchanged notices of arrests and exchange of information regarding criminals held. This, it is understood, is expected to be done in part at present.

However, the chiefs would establish a central records bureau which is not now in existence. This bureau would keep all pertinent information, an activity which is consistent with portions of the Crime Commission plan as far as it goes, and inform localities of information which they should have in their possession.

Nevertheless, it is said at the State House that the mere exchange of records does not meet the demands of the commission for centralized authority in seeing that the information is put to practical and effective use. If information is disseminated in the most efficient possible way, it is said, no purpose is served if local police authorities perhist in ignoring it and no one is authorzed to check up on them.

## Costly Road Projects Backed by Boards

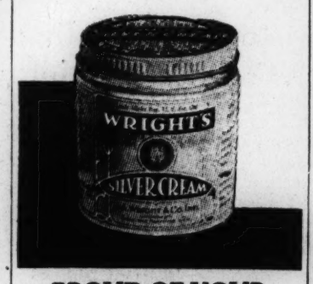
Extension of the circumferential highway, Route 128, to Peabody from its present terminus at the Worcester Turnpike, received favor with the State Department of Public Works and the Division of Metropolitan Planning in a report filed yesterday with the Legislature. The cost of the extension is given at $4,965,840.

A proposed highway bypassing Waltham and Watertown, starting at Galen Street, Watertown, and continuing to Western Street, Waltham, estimated to cost $1,600,000, was also favored by the department and the division.

Construction of a new State Highway from Hopkinton through Upton, Northbridge, Sutton, Douglas and Webster to the Connecticut line is recommended by the Public Works Department. The cost is estimated at $1,000,000.

### Ship Men Foster Friendship

NEW YORK, Dec 8 (AP)—Steamship lines operating vessels in foreign commerce to or from ports of the United States or Canada yesterday organized the Foreign Trades Shipping Association, to build up friendly relations and develop equitable business ethics. Four divisions, North and South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, were established.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## The Standard That Needs More Advocates

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# Boston Snapshots

**International Hymn**—A strictly national preliminary contest has just been conducted by the League of Nations Association in an effort to select a fitting American entry for the international contest for an International Hymn. The first 16 bars of the "Ode to Joy" of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony were selected as the music to which aspiring poets were to set words. According to his biographers Beethoven was inspired, while writing this symphony, with the thought of the unity of the human race.

Americans in 46 states and in many foreign countries have mailed their poems to the League. The greatest number came from New York, but Massachusetts took second place. The awards of $50 and $100 will be announced on Monday by the judges: Bliss Perry, Robert Hillyer and S. Foster Damon.

* * *

**"God Save the Commonwealth"**—There are many things in the basement of the Old State House besides subway trains. Among them are the folios in which the Bostonian Society preserves hundreds of ancient documents—to be dusted off and displayed upstairs at appropriate seasons. One of the latest collections to see the light of day for a while consists of Thanksgiving Proclamations signed in the Old State House by early governors.

It is interesting to note that only two of these proclamations concluded with the words "God Save the United States." These two were signed in 1778 and 1783. Earlier ones, naturally, read "God Save the King." But later ones read "God Save the Commonwealth."

* * *

**Commercial Traveler Joins Elite**—The good ship Commercial Traveler, after carrying freight of all kinds in and out of Boston for the first part of her life, is now undergoing a beauty treatment in a local yard preparatory to taking her first load of passengers to Florida.

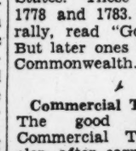
Not since the days of sailing ships has a regular, year-round, direct passenger service been maintained between Boston and Florida. But under the management of a local steamship office The Commercial Traveler is expected to sail from Boston every three weeks, beginning in the middle of January, and carrying up to 60 passengers.

* * *

**Merry-Go-Round**—From Copley Square and top hats to Scollay Square and mended sweaters, the crowds celebrating the first complete repeal of an Amendment to the United States Constitution, laughed, chatted—and watched for something to happen to somebody else. Everyone was curious to see what everyone else would do. Noses were pressed against windows, inquisitive feet stepped within doors—and one luckless peeper was caught in the symbolic whirl of a revolving door. He was promptly extricated with his coat, hat and tie slightly askew—and his curiosity still unsatisfied.

* * *

**Freedom in France and Russia**—On the eve of the last week that The Stagers' voices will be heard from the Peabody Playhouse stage, they are concerning themselves with freedom of speech and action. "S. S. Tenacity," which they are presenting this week tells the story of two young French typesetters, recently released from military service. They are going to a vaguely pictured Manitoba, to find freedom. But while their ship waits for boiler repairs one of them falls in love and decides to stay, freedom or no freedom. For a curtain-raiser, a burlesque on Russian freedom is offered, "Free Speech" being the familiar title. It was originally produced at the 47-Workshop.



We found an audience at the Peabody which was doubtless select—but which was also small. The reason why next week's production, "A Crime at Blossoms," will be the last in that theater, was fairly obvious. But unlike the National Players, who brought their season at the Wilbur to an untimely end with the appropriately named "The Party's Over," The Stagers plan to continue their season after Christmas in some more convenient location—possibly the Fine Arts Theater.

* * *

**Turning Back the Pages**—Bottles of distinctive designs and labels were not the only things to emerge from comparative retirement into the open, on Tuesday evening. An old-fashioned hack with a beaver-hatted driver made his way along the streets of Boston, too. Piloting his old black horse between the Statler and the Copley Plaza, he always had a fare. While door-men helped ladies clad in most modern attire to descend from the ancient vehicle, he always tipped his hat with a "Good night sir, and a pleasant evenin' to ya!"

* * *

**War Spirit in Garden**—Back in war time it was no unusual sight to see patriotic ladies attending assiduously to their knitting in street cars, movies or elsewhere. Perhaps it was this association with the atmosphere of a great conflict which drove a lady sitting in the Boston Garden during a hockey game this week, to ply her needles so busily all evening. And the more tense the excitement, the quicker they flew back and forth.

## Industry to Take NRA Helm Dec. 31

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—With the expiration of President Roosevelt's blanket reëmployment agreement on Dec. 31, the New York City national recovery administration organization, headed by Mr. Grover A. Whalen, will cease functioning, leaving the carrying forward of its work in the hands of the various code authorities set up in trades and industries. It is felt that since most of the codes are already in operation and the others will be by the first of the year, the local NRA body will no longer be necessary.

A report of what the local NRA group has done during its five months' existence will be submitted by Mr. Whalen to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, on Dec. 31. Beginning Jan. 1, those enterprises which have not come under a code will automatically be released from the NRA blanket agreement, while those that have codes will be bound to carry out the provisions contained in them.

One of the provisions of these codes is the authority to settle all labor disputes other than strikes. Strikes, threatened strikes and stoppages will be handled by the Regional Labor Board, headed by Mr. George Alger. This board, in turn, is subordinate to the National Labor Board, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner is chairman.

## Rum Seizures in Texas Result in Three Fatalities

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 8 (AP)—Guns blazed at two points along the Texas-Mexico border yesterday as officers surprised smugglers attempting to run liquor into Texas—still dry after prohibition repeal—and the known fatalities were three with two others suspected. One person was wounded.

A United States border patrol exchanged shots with a band of 16 men in the Rio Grande River at the foot of Park Street here. At Laredo, Texas, four Mexicans who were said to have tried to smuggle sacks of liquor and alcohol into that city, were routed in a gun fight as they waded through the muddy waters of the Rio Grande. Deputy sheriffs said they recovered four sacks of liquor, which the men dropped as they escaped in the darkness. At El Paso the patrolmen recovered 150 gallons of alcohol and assorted liquors.

## Town Hall Award Given to McDonald For Peace Efforts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The medal of the Town Hall Club, bestowed yearly on one of its members who has achieved "an accomplishment of lasting merit," was awarded last night to Mr. James G. McDonald, who resigned the chairmanship of the Foreign Policy Administration last month to become high commissioner for German refugees.

The Town Hall award will give Mr. McDonald moral support in his task of "enlightening the German Government and instructing the German people," Mr. Frank Bohn, who sponsored Mr. McDonald's candidacy for the honor, declared.

Referring to the commissionership as dealing with the most important work which the League of Nations is handling today, Mr. Bohn recalled Mr. McDonald's career as head of the Foreign Policy Association for more than 10 years and credited him with keeping the United States from invading Mexico in 1920 and 1921.

Other candidates whose names were presented at the meeting were Mr. Newton D. Baker, sponsored by Mr. James A. Farrell; Mrs Mary K. Simkhovitch, sponsored by Dr. John L. Elliott; Mr. Edwin Markham, sponsored by Mr. William Griffith, and Mr. Felix M. Warburg, sponsored by Mr. C. C. Burlinghame Sr. The five candidates compose the club's "roll of honor" for 1933.

## Crowds Witness Opening Of New Spanish Congress

MADRID, Dec. 8 (AP)—Witnessed by jammed galleries despite a misting rain, the new Spanish Congress opened its first session today.

Although armed guards were patrolling the district, reinforcements were ordered to disperse groups milling about the entrances.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# *Four Men Unable to Find Jobs Start Business in an Old Mill*

## *Set Up Electroplating Plant in Deserted Factory Where Once Hand-Made Tools Turned Out Tubs and Buckets*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTAGUE, Mass.—A prosperous metal plating plant in a century-old mill on the banks of Saw Mill River is the industry which four unemployed young men have established for themselves. Thrown out of work when the wheels of industry everywhere began to slow down, the four partners found themselves at their homes here without jobs. Early this summer they set about making an industry of their own.

Their combined field of experience is broad. Mr. Stanley Burt, a mining engineer, has worked in South America as well as in this country. Mr. Wallace Crawford learned the art of electroplating in Detroit. Mr. Walfred Benson won his rating as a master electrician in the United States Navy and Mr. Sumner Cooke is a skilled mechanic whose last connection was with the great industrial company of Brown & Sharpe in Providence.

An element of romance attaches to their plant. Nearly a century ago, Mr. Sanford Graves, one of the pioneer settlers of North Leverett, erected the sturdy building and within its rough boarded walls carried on the manufacture of wooden pails and maple sap-buckets. For years his industry flourished. Some of the old sap-buckets found in the mill attic reveal workmanship that would win praise from a cabinetmaker.

### Old Handmade Tools

As the partners remodeled the mill to fit their needs they came upon a small treasure, from the antique lover's point of view, in the hand-wrought tools with which their predecessors had labored. It is hard to recognize the old drills as what they are, when the crude lengths of wrought metal, with wedgelike cutting front, are compared to the shiny modern spirals that so quickly bite their way through even the hardest wood. One little reamer found in the building has a perfect set of spiral teeth laboriously grooved out with a file. It is necessary to look twice before one realizes the delicate little tool is completely handmade.

The nails that held the timbers together still show the hammer marks of the mechanic who pounded them out years ago and even the key to the old building is crudely hand wrought but still serviceable.

Sixty years ago there were a dozen mills in operation along the 10-mile course of this little river. Today there are but three sawmills left, but the stream tumbles down through its narrow valley with the same power it had when it turned a dozen waterwheels. All it needs is a new spark of initiative to put the force of rushing water to work again and, residents of this section believe the four young manufacturers are showing the way.

To get their little factory in operation the four men overcame a series of obstacles that might have proved baffling to less ingenious adventurers in industry. The dam was solid, but the old waterwheel was useless, so they replaced it with a secondhand wheel of more modern design which develops some 25 horsepower and provides the necessary power to run the electric generators. Old wooden pulleys that had not turned in 50 years were dusted off and reset in new bearings in a chain of whirring belts that transforms the river's energy into electric current.

### Auto Junk Yard Helps

The generators, old enough to be inefficient where the power to operate them is of necessity drawn from steam or gasoline, hum smoothly under the steady pull of the waterwheel. The big tanks where the electroplating processes are carried out were built by the four youths at a nominal cost.

When it came to setting up the buffing apparatus that is an essential part of the electroplating industry, the partners were not daunted by such a thing as lack of a special machine. The lower half of the crankcase of a "junked" automobile motor of popular make, mounted solidly on a stout wooden frame, still serves this purpose, although three regular buffing machines have since been added to the mill equipment.

The problem of power for the buffing processes at first was perplexing, since practically the entire output of the waterwheel was needed to operate the generators. The partners solved this question by another visit to the automobile junkyard. They secured the chassis of an automobile of 1924 vintage, removed the wheels and set the chassis up bodily on blocks in an ell of their buffing room. The belt drive takes off from a pulley attached behind the transmission so the choice of three speeds ahead and one in reverse is available if manufacturing needs demand. This automobile motor, incidentally, has been running every working day since May without a breakdown.

### Easy to Get Work to Do

A dozen other instances of ingenuity overcoming manufacturing obstacles could be cited. Today the old mill hums with a new activity that quite startles the casual observer who curiously steps inside the weathered door.

The problem of finding work enough to do, strangly enough, is one of the easiest to solve. A near-by cutlery company, adopting the now fashionable chromium plate in its tableware, was in need of chromium plated guards for the big forks that form a part of carving sets. The four partners stepped in and offered to plate the guards. Now they and turning them out by the hundred.

Another manufacturer, who produces oil burners for kitchen stoves, felt that the appearance of his product would be enhanced if the stands upon which the glass oil containers rest, were chromium plated. The partners were prepared to fill his needs and another outlet was opened for their work.

Eventually, they hope to develop a line of manufacture which they can control from beginning to end. In the meantime they are kept busy supplying their customers, and, what is perhaps more, they have successfully removed themselves from the ranks of the unemployed and in so doing have set an example which might well furnish the needed spark for revival of local industry in the abandoned mills that too often dot the "dirt" roads of New England.

### Fishery Products

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Bureau of Fisheries reported today that cold-storage holdings of fishery products in the United States on November 15 were 7 per cent less than a year ago and 25 per cent below the five-year average.


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# Churches Indorse Roosevelt's Veto On Lynch Law

## But Leaders in Council Call for Court Speed to Stop Crime

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The Federal Council of Churches at the closing session of its twenty-fifth anniversary conference strongly supported the anti-lynching policies enunciated by President Roosevelt who, in his address before the council, had characterized lynching as "collective murder." Bishop John A. Gregg of the Methodist Episcopal Church was among the many delegates who indorsed the President's position against lynching.

Still other members of the council insisted that it was not enough simply to deplore lynching; that the processes of law would have to be speeded up to insure a swift and sure penalty for racketeers, bootleggers and murderers.

Prohibition continued to be a live subject of discussion. Bishop James Cannon Jr., militant dry leader, declared that repeal could not change the fundamental fact that alcohol is "a narcotic poison," "a habit-forming drug," and as such "should not exist by license or even by permission of government of state or nation."

**Aid in Restrictive Laws**

The policy of dry leaders in standing on the sidelines while the wets made the laws and regulations governing the control of the liquor traffic was deplored by Bishop Cannon. "For the sake of our children, grandchildren and neighbors," he said, "we cannot stand on the sidelines, but we must endeavor to cooperate in the shaping of such protective and restrictive legislation as may be possible short of actual prohibiton."

The whole question of the relation of the churches to the liquor problem was referred to the executive committee of the council.

**Labor's Views Heard**

As has happened so often during the council's two days of deliberations, the economic and industrial problem was laid before the churchmen of the various denominations, this time by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Somehow the masses of the people," the federation president said, "must be given to understand that religion and religious principles are still a vital force in human relationship, including those closely associated with our industrial life.

"Righteousness, morality, justice and the observance of ethical standards must be recognized and practiced in dealings between employer, employee and representatives of the Government. Selfishness, dishonesty and exploitation must be eliminated from all relationship existing between those who control and those who serve in industry, and a social order, based upon religious precepts and principles, must be substituted."

"A fair appraisal of the existing state of public thought and the public mind justifies the conclusion that those who own and control our financial and industrial institutions are expected to develop a social conscience and an understanding of the true relationship of industry and finance to human welfare and national prosperity.

"Industry and financial institutions must not be instrumentalities of individual and public exploitation. . . . The ownership and control of industry and financial institutions carries with it a social obligation rather than the exercise of an absolute right to exploit and dictate."

**Statement on Disarmament**

A delegation of churchmen, including Dr. A. E. Keigwan of New York, Dr. William E. Gilroy of Boston and Dr. Paul S. Leinbach of Philadelphia, called at the Department of State, immediately upon the adjournment of the council's sessions, and presented to Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, a statement on "the churches and the disarmament situation." The statement said in part:

"We urge our Government to continue the efforts to secure the negotiations of a disarmament treaty. To this end we suggest:

"1. That our representatives be returned to the seat of the disarmament conference at an early date.

"2. That the so-called 'aggressive weapons,' including air weapons, be wholly abolished.

"3. That armament expenditures be drastically reduced and that provisions be made for the limitation in the future of the military budgets of all nations.

"4. That a permanent organization be created to exercise a strict supervision of existing armaments, including their manufacture and sale."

## Montevideo Roof Tops Gleam in the Waning Sunshine

Courtesy of Pan American Union, Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Partial View of City From the Air, With Tallest Office Building in Foreground

# Auto Fatalities Decline Steadily In Massachusetts

## Safety Committee, However, Urges Barring Careless From Highways

A consistent decline in the number of fatal automobile acidents on Massachusetts highways during the past year was reported today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety at the conclusion of its fourth year of service.

Although economic conditions resulted in reduced motor vehicle registrations, the report showed only a comparatively slight decrease in exposure to accidents based upon the number of miles actually traveled by motorists. The downward trend during the last year marks a continuation of the steady reduction in the number of fatal accidents which has taken place throughout the four years of the committee's work.

Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the Governor's Committee, recommeded that further steps be taken to reduce motoring mishaps by barring the "highly emotional operator" and the operator whose "mental reaction is slow in the face of emergency" from the highways of Massachusetts. These he classed with the reckless and drunken drivers from the standpoint of the hazards which they as a class are likely to cause.

Mr. Rothwell praised "the score or more official and civic agencies" cooperating with the Governor's committee for their intensive coöperative activities. He attributed the encouraging trends shown during the year to their activities. The chairman stated that their work had borne such good results that the committee realized the need of energetically continuing these policies.

The enforcement program conducted by all police agencies throughout the state on the eight leading causes of liquor vehicle accidents was cited by the committee. Comparison of the fatality record with the situation prior to 1931, before the adoption of these safety campaigns, was cited as a positive index of the importance of law enforcement and its effect on motor vehicle accidents.

The fourth state-wide safety contest for commercial vehicles also resulted in a reduction in the severity of accidents. The extent to which these efforts were recognized are seen in the prize award to Massachusetts in the National Traffic Safety Contest for maintaining the best safety program and awards of leading places to a number of individual communities.

**Interstate Department Stores**

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Interstate Department Stores, Inc., reports November sales, excluding groceries and leased departments, at $1,320,765, a decrease of 6.5 per cent from November of last year. October sales were 5 per cent under 1932.

## Dog Racing Stopped In Chilean Capital

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — Dog-racing lasted only one day in Chile. On the second day that it was scheduled a police force appeared on the track at the Canodromo in Avenida Balmaceda and closed down the betting-offices.

The racing was prohibited by Mayor Diego Fernandez under the prevention of gaming laws. He pointed out that the promoters had persistently disregarded municipal warnings, as they had been told time and again during the construction of the track that no betting would be allowed. No compensation claim will be heeded.

# First Roosevelt Reception For Diplomats 'Homey' Affair

## *Mistress of White House Frowns on Formalities With Idea to Make It 'Just as You Would If You Had Friends In for the Evening'*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The Roosevelt fearlessness of doing things in new ways was reflected in the arrangements for their first state reception last night, held in honor of members of the diplomatic corps.

The same amount of gold braid, of scarlet coats and jeweled decorations of the foreign dignitaries lent brilliance to the reception. The women, following this winter's style note with tiaras and dazzling pins in their hair, were perhaps more gayly dressed than in recent years. The red-coated Marine Band played the same flourishes and the same "Hail to the Chief" for the new President as it has for many. The White House conservatories sent their loveliest chrysanthemums and roses for decorations.

But throughout the reception there ran a new feeling of informality. Mrs. Roosevelt frowned upon the custom of serving only ice water to guests that had been followed since the war. Instead, there was a snowy table running the length of the state dining room to which the guests could go for fruit punch and small cakes with Christmas decorations.

The President's wife's idea was to make it, she said, "just as you would if you had friends in for the evening." The line of guests moved clockwise instead of counter-clockwise as formerly, so it could disband in the dining room.

The small size of the reception was another novel feature. The guest list had been cut by about one-third so that the line took only an hour for the 1000 guests to pass the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, standing in the Blue Room before a background of palms. Mrs. Roosevelt was in white silk brocade with slippers and an evening bag to match. She wore a diamond necklace and abandoned long white kid gloves because she thinks they are useless.

A number of guests whose faces became familiar at functions of the Hoover administration were present, including former Vice-President Curtis and Mrs. Edward E. Gann; former Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick Hurley and Mrs. Hurley; former Senator George Moses, of New Hampshire; and Senator James J. Davis and Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Harold Ickes, a member of the Illinois Legislature, flew here to join her husband in the Cabinet procession which accompanied the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to the station in the Blue Room. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was detained so that she missed the entrance ceremony, but she slipped in later to take her place with them.

In the absence of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, their places were taken by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, but the rule of precedence put them at the end of the procession instead of at the beginning, where the Secretaries would have been.

## *Woman Left Fortune To Chilean Charities*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—According to a Buenos Aires report, a fortune of nearly 3,000,000 pesos was left to charity by the Señora Mercedes Churruca, a grand-daughter of Admiral Churruca, one of the Spanish commanders who fought against Nelson at Trafalgar.

The whole of the estate—2,942,000 pesos—was left to various charitable institutions. It comprised house property, pampa estate and farms in San Vincente, Quilmes and San Martin. In addition there were large cash balances in national and foreign banks.

# Advisers to Aid Youth of Nation In Winter Camps

## Fechner to Hire 1466 Expert Instructors for CCC Program

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—More than 1400 educational advisers are to be hired by the Civilian Conservation Corps to help the men in the camps continue their education during the long winter evenings.

Subjects to be taught will be those which will enhance the men's prospects of securing permanent employment when discharged.

President Roosevelt, approving the program, expressed the hope that forestry and agriculture would be given major attention so that the men, when discharged from the corps, will be ready to adjust themselves to the country instead of the city.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, estimated that $1,000,000 would be spent on this educational progrem from now until April 1. The 1466 instructors will be selected through the U. S. Office of Education by a committee in each state made up of the director of vocational education, the director of university extension work and the director of agricultural extension. The pay will be high enough to entice men with initiative and ability, inasmuch as it will be up to them to develop a program of instruction for their camp.

**Lectures and Discussions**

Education work at the camps will not necessarily be in classes, nor will it be mandatory. Lectures and discussion groups will probably predominate.

Dr. George F. Zook, Commissioner of Education, described the adoption of the program as added evidence of the tremendous increase in the movement for adult education in the United States.

The available working hours on forestry projects—40 hours a week—will not be disturbed. The plan is to utilize hours other than normal working periods and periods of inclement weather for purposes of instruction.

"The educational adviser cannot do everything himself, but it is expected that aid from neighboring schools, libraries and colleges will be freely available," Dr. Zook said.

The first move in the inauguration of this new education plan was taken today when the War Department transmitted copies of the educational program to all corps area commanders.

**British Explorers Get Medals**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Five polar explorers, members of the Watkins Greenland Expedition which carried out a survey for the proposed British Arctic air route, were honored by King George at Buckingham Palace recently. The King shook hands with the members of the party and presented each of them with the silver Polar Medal.

# Mr. Homo Kanamensis of Africa Held Grandad of Prehistoric Man

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Those who like to branch their genealogical trees away back through the centuries down to Adam and "Homo sapiens" will have to dig their roots still deeper, for, according to Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, eminent anthropologist, "Homo Kanamensis" ante-dates him by, possibly, some thousands of years.

At Kanjera in Kenya last year Dr. Leakey's expedition found parts of skulls and a jawbone on different sites only three miles apart. At a recent meeting in London of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Dr. Leakey announced that he was now satisfied—and certain other geologists and palaeontologists agree with him—that the skulls belonged to primitive "Homo sapiens," but that the jawbone, known as the Kanam mandible, was of very much greater antiquity. This, he claimed, should be separated from the species "Homo sapiens" and should rank as a new species of the genus "man," for which he proposed the name "Homo Kanamensis."

This "Homo Kanamensis," said Dr. Leakey, must be regarded as a true post-glacial period ancestor of "Homo sapiens." The stone implements found with the Kanam relics and those with the Kanjera man were very significant, he contended, with the earlier type the implements of a roughly chipped, crude, pebble industry. With the Kanjera man was a better developed type of hand-axe. On another East African site at Oldaway had been found deposits giving a continuous series of this hand-axe culture, and the implements found at Kanjera and Kanam fitted in well.

Dr. Leakey suggested that the finding of this complete evolutionary series was strong evidence that East Africa was, if not the center, very near the center of that part of the world over which the hand-axe culture was distributed.

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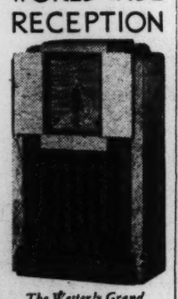

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# Cream Embargo By New England Held Questionable

## Milk Inspector in Boston Would Make Quality the First Test

The right to build New England barriers against the 6,600,000 quarts of cream imported annually from the Middle West was seriously questioned at the federal milk hearing at the Hotel Bradford today.

Even if this tidal wave of cream could be stanched it was doubted if the effect on the New England industry would be as helpful as some of the "curbists" promise.

The discussion today revolved around the claim that the barring of outside cream would enable local dairymen to turn their milk surplus into cream for their own markets. As it is now, western interests absorb at least 38 per cent of the Boston cream sales.

The theory may be good but Mr. A. L. Selker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, told the assembled dairy chiefs that it wouldn't work out in practice.

**Inspection of Supply**

Mr. Selker would hesitate to follow such a policy except as it relates to inspection of sources of supply. Otherwise, the commissioner felt healthy competition might be destroyed—competition, the New England farmer could meet if he was so inclined.

On this question of western milk competition hinges a debate that has raged for many years because its solution is held to promise much toward the stabilization of New England industry. It startled some of the dairymen to have the issue passed off with such apparent lightness.

Mr. Frank Mott, Boston milk inspector, thought New England should soft pedal the issue until it could prove itself capable of producing all its local cream requirements. Until then, he would draw on western cream from selected sources where inspection laws were as nearly rigid as locally. Elimination of cream, he advised, should only be on a quality basis.

**Good Quality From West**

The magnitude of this western cream importation is seen in the fact that it takes 64,000,000 quarts of milk to make the annual cream shipment into this district.

So far as the consumer is concerned, it was said, western competition is a good thing since it keeps down the costs of the product. Incidentally, it was pointed out by Mr. Mott, some of the best cream sold in Boston comes from the West.

Chiefly, the cry against western cream is a Massachusetts issue, since inspection laws in this State are so rigid they tend to offset the farmers' advantage of nearness to markets.

At yesterday's hearing milk as a public utility was hailed as a direct threat unless producers got out of the rut soon.

A statement was read into the records to raise the farmer's returns under the federal code from the present 6½ to 7¼ cents per quart.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Farm reports | Studio speakers | Five o'clock revue | Skippy sketch |
| 5:15 | Monitor Views News | Holiday program | popular | Dell Campo, tenor |
| 5:30 | Singing Lady | Tom Mix sketch | All-American Boy | Melody Mart |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie | Wizard of Oz | String quintet | "Cowboy Tom" |
| 6:00 | NBC dance music | Evening Tattler; | Music; reports | Kaltenborn news |
| 6:15 | Joe and Bateese | records; talks | Dance music | "Bobby Benson" |
| 6:30 | Reports; sports | News; speaker | Black and Blue | Football Forecasts |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas | Your Folks & Mine | Local dance music | Orchestra; soloist |
| 7:00 | Amos 'n' Andy | Vocal program | Myrt and Marge | Reports; news |
| 7:15 | Three Musketeers | After Dinner Revue | Just Plain Bill | Fischer's Orch. |
| 7:30 | Potash & Perlmutter | Circus sketch | 'Music on the Air' | Rhythm Twins |
| 7:45 | Morton Bowe; orch. | The Goldbergs | Boake Carter, news | Brunswick Orch. |
| 8:00 | Ethel Shutta; Walter | Jessica Dragonette; | Vocal trio; orch. | Chemistry talk |
| 8:15 | O'Keefe; orchestra | Cavaliers quartet; | Edwin C. Hill | Piano recital |
| 8:30 | Dangerous Paradise | pianos; Rosario | March of Time, | As I See It |
| 8:45 | Red Davis sketch | Bourdon's Orch. | news sketches | Modern Minstrel |
| 9:00 | Phil Harris's Orches- | Frank Munn; Abe | Philadelphia Orch. | Dance music |
| 9:15 | tra; Leah Ray | Lyman's Orch. | Threads Happiness | Organ recital |
| 9:30 | Phil Baker; quartet; | Clark, Herrick, | Football Show; | Le Paradis Band |
| 9:45 | vocal duo; orchestra | Morris Rakov or. | speakers; music | Reports; news |
| 10:00 | "Ironmaster"; concert | The First Nighter, | Olsen & Johnson, | Sam Bittell and |
| 10:15 | band with narrator | dramatic sketch | soloists; orch. | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | Rines Orchestra | Lum and Abner's | "Greek Orator"; | News Service |
| 10:45 | News Flashes | Friday Sociable | Reports; news | Gladys Rice; Co- |
| 11:00 | Reports; sports | Forecasts; news | Huston Ray and | lumbia Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Kay Fayre, songs | Davis Orchestra | his orchestra | Boswell Sisters |
| 11:30 | Milton Ebbins and | Jack Denny and | Isham Jones and | Dance program |
| 11:45 | his Ambassadors | his orchestra | his orchestra | Sign off |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WAAB, Excerpt, "Curdie, the Princess and the Goblin." Children's Theater.
11:15 WBZ, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; speakers, soloists.
11:30 WEEI, Sonata Recital: Josef Stopak, violin; Jose Honti, pianist.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Benuofri.

***After Luncheon***

1:30 WBZ, Joint Committee on Employment; speakers program.
1:45 WEEI, Foreign Policy Association program: "Which Way Out?" Lawrence Dennis; "Fascism," John Strachey; "Communism," A. A. Berle Jr.; "NRA," discussion.
4:30 WBZ, "Concert Favorites"; Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

***Dinner and After***

8:00 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal"; speakers program.
8:15 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; soloist; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WBZ, "Harlem," sketch of real life, with John B. Kennedy, narrator.
10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert (Believe It or Not) Ripley.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from the S. S. Jacob Ruppert, Byrd expedition ship.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action—The White House," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Francis Lederer; Jimmie Fidler; orchestra.

### *Sunday's Programs*

12:45 WNAC, "The United States and Europe," Henri Bonnet, from Paris.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.
8:00 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
9:00 WAAB, Beethoven Memorial Foundation presents Paul Gregor, pianist.
10:30 WAAB, "Conclave of Nations"; talk by foreign ambassador; typical music.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**For Sunday, Dec. 10**

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK — Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Kenneth Jameson**

The kind of patience it requires to work in the manner of the Old Masters is very rare indeed today. Their methods were elaborate and painstaking; their pictures were evolved by a complicated method carefully calculated to give the richest and most refined effects. To achieve their ivory surface, clean line, transparent glow and gem-like color it is necessary to study the early manner and work in it identically. One must combine scholarship with sensibility, fine craftsmanship with inordinate concentration, to copy the Old Masters worthily. Mr. Kenneth Jameson is one of their most noteworthy re-creators in America.

Two of his panels in tempera have recently been shown, following his four-year sojourn in Siena, Italy, where he studied the Italian Primitive processes. Even a tutored eye would be easily deceived, so authentically has Mr. Jameson copied. Both panels are Mother and Child subjects, one done after Nerrocchio del Landi, late Sienese Master, the other after Carlo Crivelli, Venetian.

The choice is interesting. The one painter worked in the mannered grace of the later Sienese, who maintained the Byzantine sobriety but humanized it considerably with soft and gracious traits. Nerrocchio, like his contemporaries, could not help conveying his personality. He and they felt the warming influence of Renaissance culture, and despite the persistence of traditional moods in Sienese art and the indifference to the brilliant developments in other Italian schools, these later painters demonstrated their resource in such matters as modified or lightened tonalities, relaxed line and a general exoticism. Mr. Jameson has captured these very characteristics which distinguish Nerrocchio from his forbears.

Carlo Crivelli is further removed from medieval mysticism, from the austere and humbled attitudes. He, a Venetian, is frankly interested in outward manifestations of beauty: clothing, jewelry, flowers. Surface splendor is his object, and as we look at this panel, far more complicated than that of Nerrocchio, we have no feeling of concealed inner qualities of thought and emotion. The extreme dexterity with which he handled all the details, so real that one is tempted to touch them, has been acquired in the copy.

Mr. Jameson is not content with reproducing the Masters. He promises to apply these methods of tempera to original subjects. We look forward to the results. D. A.

## City Club Lecturer Advocates Japanese Exclusion Act Repeal

Repeal of the Japanese Exclusion Act and a trade reciprocity treaty with Japan are the two steps that would most improve Japanese-American relations, according to Mr. Thomas Que Harrison, who spoke on "Japan's Future and America's Stake in Manchuria," last evening at the Boston City Club. He spent last summer on a good-will mission traveling and speaking in Japan.

"The Japanese people," Mr. Harrison said, "are just as open-minded and peace-loving as we are. They want reconciliation with the rest of the world and are weary of war. They feel, however, an inferiority prosecution complex. They are afraid of the military and economic strength of the United States. In the last few weeks the anti-military party has won a temporary victory by obtaining some restriction of the military budget. This is an excellent time for a friendly move."

"The Exclusion Act," Mr. Harrison added, "defeats its own purpose. If the Japanese were on a quota basis as are European immigrants, only 185 would be admitted every year. The Japanese Government would lend every effort to coöperate in preventing smuggling. It could not afford the 'loss of face' in the Far East that a new exclusion act would bring. Many more than 185 Japanese are being smuggled in now."

If we want Japanese trade, he concluded, we must open some of our markets to the Japanese traders. We must allow them to pay for goods with other goods. A form of international barter is essential, since payment in gold is impossible. Most important of all, Americans should become informed on the Japanese viewpoint so they can change that viewpoint and avoid any differences.

## Cuban Electric Rate Must Be Cut 34 P. C. President Demands

HAVANA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Ignoring the American-owned Cuban Electric Company's threat to shut down its plants if compelled to reduce rates more than 20 per cent, the Government of President Grau San Martin declared yesterday that it must reduce rates approximately 34 per cent.

At the same time, the Government declared a moratorium on consumers' past due bills and threatened to fine the $200,000,000 concern if one employee is discharged or any wage or salary is reduced as a result of its curtailed income.

There were strong indications that company officials might appeal to the American State Department at Washington. Officials characterized the decree as "confiscation of property." If the company wants to abandon its plants as a result of the decree, said Dr. Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior, the Government stands ready to take them over.

After the conference, Dr. Guiteras went to Camp Columbia to visit Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, but remained at the palace long enough to assure reporters a law would become effective Friday which would make it compulsory that 50 per cent of the employees in all commerce and industry in Cuba be native Cubans. It provides that the proportion of Cubans be gradually increased to 80 per cent, he said.

## Pentreath Named Headmaster

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The largest boys' college in South Australia, St. Peters, has just appointed the Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath, master of the King's Scholars, at Westminster School, London, as headmaster in succession to the Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, who is now headmaster of Felstead School, Essex, England.

## Nonpartisanship Of Forest Service Made CCC Success

(Continued from Page 1)

by Mr. J. Friant, shall be appointed to the nontechnical positions in the future.

**To Prevent "Interference"**

Mr. Fechner declared the order necessary because 100 per cent Republican appointments were being made in Montana, California and other states, a situation which might develop an adverse organization against the President's policies.

Mr. Wallace resisted the demand strongly but was required to issue the order. However, he did secure a ruling that this political selection should apply only to new appointments, and that no previous appointee should be discharged merely because of political affiliation.

"Due to this vigorous support and to the fact that the supervisory force had for the most part been selected purely on the basis of merit before local and state politicians became aware of the possibility of plunder, the investigating committee finds that for the most part there has been almost no trouble with national forest camps except in the extreme case which developed in Idaho."

Although Mr. Fechner declared that his personal investigator found true the charge that only Republicans were appointed to supervisory CCC positions in Montana, California, Washington, Idaho, Utah and other states, the committee said its study disproved the allegation.

**Wallace Finds Merit Rules**

Also, Mr. Wallace reported that his research showed the Forest Service had made appointments entirely upon merit, and that a majority were Democrats.

"The Committee," the report said, "has heard no complaint from the Director of the CCC that Democratic state officials have been using the CCC appointments as political awards. Yet the most glaring case of political interference and incompetence in this work was found by the Committee to be in the State of Louisiana, where all appointments to state camps were dictated from the Governor's office with the tacit consent of the State Forester and where political rather than professional efficiency was demanded. In Minnesota the Administration on a Farmer-Labor basis, interfered with state appointments, and the local Farmer-Labor political committees became as perniciously active as those of the Democrats in Idaho."

The State of Washington was pointed out as an example of the effects of the "precautions" taken to protect the work against adverse political organization. When the fire wardens, most of whom are not politicians, were appointed as camp superintendents, Washington, D. C., refused to approve them because they were not on the recommended lists. The efficiency of the camps was threatened by the "necessity of finding Democrats first, and able woodsmen second."

**Non-Interference Helps**

The committee found that where the CCC appointments were made without political interference they were made on merit and spelled success for the CCC; that before the inauguration of centralized control over the political complexion of the appointees, the appointive power was not used to strengthen hostile political organization; and that everywhere the promulgation of the rule requiring future appointments to be from political lists was regarded with extreme apprehension as threatening the future efficiency of the work.

The only reasons why these apprehensions have not been justified is because of the compromise insisted upon by the Secretary of Agriculture, insuring the retention of existing appointees.

"The entire force of testimony from the field, emphasizes: first, the fact that the CCC camps have on the whole been conducted with the highest efficiency and success; and second, that this result has not been due to the insistence on Democratic support of the President, but on the infinitely better basis of nonpolitical appointments, based on merit."

The investigation also brought out "the apparent absolute inability of a certain class of politicians to realize the possibility or even existence of a spirit of public service based on professional standards which puts efficiency above party alliances and ignores, or remains purposely ignorant of, the political affiliations of men selected for public service."

## *Motion Pictures*

**"Ever in My Heart"**

The new film at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters is "Ever in My Heart," adapted by Bertram Millhauser from a story by Beulah Marie Dix, directed by Archie Mayo and produced by Warner Bros. with Barbara Stanwyck starred.

There is dramatic interest in the subject, which is that of divided allegiances in war time. Mary Archer (Miss Stanwyck), New Englander, marries Hugo (Mr. Otto Kruger), a German, who gets a post on a college faculty and becomes naturalized. When the World War comes Hugo is subjected to the persecution by which the superpatriot, spurred by official propaganda, always loves to prove his loyalty. Finally Hugo sends his wife to her people and goes back to fight for Germany. Mary, a canteen worker, finds him in France in an American uniform, all set to report to the German command the movements of the American troops. She guards him from detection and next morning poisons him and herself.

Unfortunately neither the direction nor the acting takes full advantage of the possibilities. There is too obvious an emphasis on the Fate motif when Mary and Hugo first meet. Later, their joys are a little too naïve, their courage under suffering a little too superhuman. You never believe in any of it. Minor members of the cast include Mr. Ralph Bellamy, Miss Laura Hope Crews, Mr. Donald Meek and others. Also on the bill is a Western starring Jackie Cooper L. A. S.

## Boston Events

### TONIGHT

**Theaters**

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Story of everyday middle western life. Highly recommended. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Comedy with Conrad Nagle. 8:15.

"8, 8, TENACITY" (Peabody Playhouse). Light drama of the French waterfront. Society night. 9.

"SMILIN' THROUGH" (Strand—Huntington Ave.) The Galvin Players offer this at 3 and 8:15. Movies the rest of the continuous show.

**Movies**

METROPOLITAN — Mae Questel, the original "Betty Boop" girl, on stage. "Sitting Pretty," elaborate musical film, in screen feature, 11 a. m.; 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m.; 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men," with Charles Farrell and Wynn Gibson. Zazu Pitts adds more comedy. On stage, Charles Rogers conducts his California Ramblers. 10 a. m.; 12:58, 4:34, 7:41, 10:34.

STATE—"Should Ladies Behave," with Alice Brady and Lionel Barrymore. 12:30, 2:30, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Moscow, Heart of Russia," Grantland Rice Sportlight, Cartoon, Andy Clyde comedy, newsreel and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Jackie Cooper in "The Lone Cowboy," and Barbara Stanwyck in "Ever in My Heart." Paramount at 10:55 a. m.; 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Fenway at 2:15, 4:56, 7:32, 10:13.

UPTOWN—H. G. Wells' "Invisible Man." Imaginative story given realistic screen treatment. Vaudeville. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

**Other Events**

"SWEDEN, LAND OF THE VIKINGS." John W. Boyle's travel film in natural colors, with musical accompaniment. Tremont Temple. 2:15, 8:15.

"DREAM PICTURES"—Branson de Cou shows more of his pictures—this time of the West Indies and Bermuda. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

BATTLE GREEN PLAYERS—DeMolay group presents a mystery play, "The Creaking Chair," in the Belfry Club, corner of Muzzey and Forest Streets, Lexington. 8.

### TOMORROW

**Music**

MAIER AND PATTISON—Concert by two pianists in Jordan Hall. 3.

MUSIC BY CHILDREN—Program directed by Rose Ella Cunningham, instructor in University Extension Classes. In the Crypt, Cathedral of St. Paul. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM—George Millrood, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

**Other Events**

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION—Address by Frederick G. Getchell of the Public Latin School, on "Can We Do More With the Vocabulary?" Hotel Brunswick. 10:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "English Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

"DREAM PICTURES"—Branson de Cou deals with the West Indies and Bermuda. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at Mattapan at 2 for walk to Milton via Russell's Woods.

QUINCY ART LEAGUE CENTER—Exhibition of arts and crafts by Quincy and South Shore artists. Opens Saturday for one month. 10 a. m. to 12, and 2 to 5. At 61 Saville Row.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"Interesting Information Walk." Meet at 2 at Harvard Square Station for visits to Germanic and Fogg Museums.

REPERTORY THEATRE—Second play in the Clare Tree Major series for children, "Curdie, the Princess and the Goblin." 10:30 a. m. and 2:15.

## City Owned Utilities Foster Prosperity, Illinois Mayors Told

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Mayors from some 60 municipalities in Illinois have been urged to work for municipal ownership of public utilities.

Mr. J. Andrews, Mayor of Kewanee, and member of the State Advisory Board making recommendations to the Federal Government on PWA applications, declared:

"My sympathies are entirely with people who want municipal plants. Our board has been going over the applications of between 100 and 150 cities and towns, and we find that those cities owning their plants are in pretty good financial condition, while those cities depending on privately owned utilities approach being beggars."

He urged this group of Mayors, now formed into a permanent organization, to send their representatives, "men able to withstand the strong influence of utilities, to plead your cases before the state board. The Electric Light Asociation of this State is highly organized," he declared, "and sometimes I think the chambers of commerce are pretty thick with that organization." He affirmed his belief, however, that some towns are too small to manage a waterworks.

Mr. Walter Nesbit, Illinois Congressman-at-large, pledged his aid. "I am going to join hands with every municipality in the State to help get these projects through," he said. "I am a profound believer in municipal ownership." Mr. George A. Deveneau, field agent for the PWA State Board, also urged those municipalities desiring municipal electric plants to submit their applications, stating that this kind of project was among those least represented on their list.

## *Wheel Leaves Auto, Jumps on Cowcatcher*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—The left front wheel of Mr. Fred Guyer's automobile is on its way to Chicago—by train.

Mr. Guyer was driving along beside the railroad tracks in Richmond yesterday when the wheel suddenly severed conection with the auto. Bounding along or its own, it swerved over to the tracks and hopped up on the cowcatcher of an express that was passing, bound for Chicago. At last reports, from along the line, the wheel was still on the front of the engine.

## *Murphy Named Marshal As Political Reward*

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville will be sworn in as United States Marshal in Boston on Dec. 30. Mayor Murphy was appointed by President Roosevelt to that office.

The post was offered to Mr. Murphy as a reward for political support during the presidential campaign. He will succeed Mr. William J. Kevill, World War veteran. A special ceremony in the Federal Court will signalize Mr. Murphy's induction into the office.

**Air Conditioners Elect**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mr. H. T. Richardson, New York, was elected president of the National Warm Air Heating & Air Conditioning Association. Other officers chosen: Vice-presidents, Mr. W. L. Rybolt, Ashland, Ohio, and Mr. L. R. Taylor, Utica, N. Y.

## Licensing Board Faces Problem Of Political 'Pull'

### Boston Distribution of Liquor Licenses Hindered by Politicians

Within only two days after repeal in Massachusetts, there have already developed suspicions of political influence in the distribution of liquor licenses, charges of profiteering through excessively high liquor prices and the problem of the continued, though diminished, operation of the speakeasies.

Efforts of politicians to assure that their friends obtain some of the limited number of liquor licenses have delayed the distribution of these licenses in Boston, according to Mr. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, today.

At the present time about half of the 1350 licenses have been given out in Boston, and one spokesman of the licensing board declared probably all of them would have been distributed if it had not been for the interference of politicians.

With hundreds of restaurant, hotel and drug store owners storming the offices of the liquor board, politicians have gained entrance in an effort to obtain special privileges for some of their friends or constituents, according to the board, with the result that Mr. Louis Epple, secretary of the board, is reported finally to have banished the politicians with policemen summoned for that purpose.

With repeal heralded as virtually the millennium, there appear to have developed a number of disturbing angles in short order. Mr. DeWitt Clinton DeWolfe, secretary of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, and Mr. Thomas M. Ray, personal messenger of the Governor, have been questioned about their alleged presence among the favor-seeking politicians at the licensing office by the Governor. Mr. DeWolfe, who explained his presence as an effort to help a friend's friend, heralded the "millennium" by declaring the mixup to be the worst he was ever in.

Despite the reappearance of these old correlatives of the liquor traffic, repealists are triumphantly commenting on the orderliness of the public's behavior.

Yet despite the loudly trumpted belief that they have something far better than prohibition, there have been a veritable deluge of warnings to the motorists and the general public to maintain sobriety. Governor Ely yesterday issued a statement declaring there would be no compromise with the drunken driver.

"We face with the restoration of liquor one more difficult problem," the Governor said, "and that is the relation of liquor to the operation of the motor vehicle. Every citizen of the Commonwealth has the right to expect that prompt and summary action will be taken against the person who operates a motor vehicle when under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and I shall use every power of my office to preserve that right."

The same apprehension was displayed by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Boston, who warned the people that liquor was returning into a new motorized age. From 1920, when there were 300,000 registered motor vehicles in Massachusetts, the number has jumped to 900,000, Mr. Ryan said. Intensive application of the same penalties against drunken driving will be maintained, he said.

Mr. Daniel H. Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, while averring that he saw no increase in the danger from drunken driving because of repeal, nevertheless took the precaution of warning the public that if need be the state police will be on the job.

Thus while the public has been assured that a more sober era has returned, they have witnessed a sudden issuance of warnings from high places that would lead them to suspect that some new danger lurked.

Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy today declared it was too early to form any judgment about the result of repeal but gave clear indication that the efforts toward control in the State were already developing serious abuses. "The effort to control rum is like the effort to control a greased pig," he said.

## English Verse Held Richest in History

Constant change, great flexibility, tremendous variety, so did Robert Hillyer, poet and Harvard professor, describe modern poetry at the Women's City Club of Boston last night. Verse in the English language, he said, is the richest in history as a result of the experiments always being made by poets. Changing modes of thought of the people are constantly being reflected in changing technical forms of poetry.

"As a result of these complex movements," he added, "English verse is the richest in the world's history. Because it is so rich and so flexible, it is perhaps the finest mode of communication eyer. The long struggle between Romanticism and classicism has left its mark in the wide variety of schools of thought in modern verse."

Professor Hillyer referred to the imagist school of 1915 as an example of this change and variety. Its irregular verse was a reflection of the pioneering, restless feeling of Americans. As the last frontier is gone, this feeling must now be expressed in a way other than pushing West.

## Up and Down Beacon Hill

**No Whitewash**

The report not quite complete of the Governor's special crime commission was no whitewash. There was, of course, the usual wiseacre talk that it would be. It was intended to be, according to some, and to insure its innocuousness the Legislature tried to bog it by insufficient appropriations, they say. At all events, the report was of the vertebrate variety: it stood up on good stout legs and said there was much rotten in the state of Denmark.

Now the public is concerned that the report escape whitewash. The flagrancy of some of the practices exposed by the commission calls for legislative action to embody many of the recommendations into law. The commission has done its job; now it is up to the legislators. Some state money was spent in the process of getting the facts, and some money of the commissioners themselves, according to report. Neither the time, the money nor the evidence should go to waste.

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**Who Fails?**

The question of the fate of the Crime Commission's report, suggests the subject of commissions in general. Much ridicule has been heaped on commissions because their work often fails to achieve important results. One wonders how much of the fault is with the commissions, which are apt to be composed of sincere and able sociologists, economists and humanitarians, and how much is with the legislators who receive the reports and quietly pigeonhole them. One wonders if it is the commissions that fail to meet the realistic exigencies and needs of government or the legislators who fail to rise to the commissions' forthright and analytical approach to issues. The Warren Liquor Commission's report, now languishing in the archives of documentary curiosities, suggests that it is the latter.

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**A Distinction With a Difference**

Almost as startling as the news about repeal was a picture in a Boston newspaper the morning after. The picture represented a tableau of leading state and city officials and politicians sitting within the shadow of a hotel bar with glasses in front of them. Many persons who are not Mrs. Grundies in any sense were not pleased as they looked at that picture over their breakfast bacon. And the word is that some of the Democratic organization leaders did not regard the picture as exactly campaign material either.

The general feeling appears to prevail that there is a vast difference between a high official wanting repeal because he thinks it is a beneficial public policy and wanting it because he cannot wait to rush the bar himself.

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Another feature of the picture was the different political complexions of the tableau. Can it be that Liquor is the one common bond betwixt the Elephant and the Donkey in these parts?

**Pennsylvania Opposed**

The Boston Port Authority has seconded the complaint of the New England governors against continued control of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad Corporation in the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads. It has asked for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and has alleged that ownership of stock by the Pennsylvania road in the New England roads was acquired in violation of the antitrust laws.

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This complaint, embodied as a petition for an investigation, is a reverberation of the I. C. C. consolidation plan of 1932, in which it recommended that the Pennsylvania roads relinquish their New England holdings as speedily as possible. It is believed the presence of these Pennsylvania companies in New England is hostile to the best interests of New England, and to the development of the Boston Port. It is undoubtedly the belief that the New England roads could be made to focus more easily on Boston as a shipping point if the outside companies were eliminated.

## Harvard President Refuses Admission To John Barleycorn

Wets all over the country may be celebrating the demise of prohibition, but any wet element at Harvard College that thinks it can drown any sorrows "is all wet."

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, in the first exhibition of vehemence shown since his election, stamped his foot on John Barleycorn and made a "grease spot" out of a prospective college entrant.

"I am ruling," his letter to housemasters read, "that no student may bring in any beverages of any sort whatever to the dining halls." He then added by way of instruction to those who have shown a tendency toward liberality in dealing with the student problem, "take necessary steps in your house to see that my policy is enforced."

According to the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily newspaper, loopholes are already being sought to find ways and means of bringing liquor into the dining hall, such as not eating anything there. Stewards and waitresses have been given orders not to serve food to students who bring beverages into the halls.

Indications show that if trouble arises the University will resort to the practice of past years when students who drink were expelled from the institution. Dr. Conant said today that the rule he made is one of long standing but not until two days ago was it necessary to call attention to it.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Threatening weather, possibly with light rain tonight and early Saturday, followed by clearing and colder late Saturday, with temperatures falling considerably below freezing by Saturday night; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

**Maine:** Rain changing to snow on coast and snow in interior tonight and possibly Saturday morning; colder Saturday and in interior tonight.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Rain or snow tonight and possibly Saturday morning; colder Saturday and in north portion tonight.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy, possibly with rain in north portion tonight and Saturday morning; colder Saturday afternoon.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday afternoon.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest over north portion Saturday; weather overcast tonight and Saturday, possibly rain over north portion.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 3:19 p. m., Saturday 3:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.


Union Market
572 High Street Dedham, Mass.
Phone 0015
Week-end Specials
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Harvard Rings
Harvard Fobs
Harvard Key Cases
Harvard Wallets
Harvard Billfolds
Harvard Pocketbooks
Harvard Cigarette Cases
Harvard Cigarette Lighters
Harvard Ash Trays
Harvard Desk Sets
Harvard Pen and Pencil Sets
Harvard Fountain Pens
Harvard Pencils
Harvard Memo Pads
Harvard Playing Cards
Harvard Dice
Harvard Poker Chips
Harvard Backgammon Boards
Harvard Chess Sets
Harvard Checkers
Harvard Dominoes
Harvard Mah Jongg
Harvard Bridge Sets
Harvard Cribbage Boards
Harvard Bridge Scores
Harvard Score Pads
Harvard Score Cards
Harvard Score Markers
Harvard Score Pencils
Harvard Score Holders
Harvard Score Boards
Harvard Score Sheets
Harvard Score Books

# Carnegie Relief Grants for Year Total $1,000,000

## Corporation's Head Reports Need of Libraries for Funds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Carnegie Corporation made grants totaling nearly $1,000,000 to meet needs during the past year resulting from the economic situation, according to the annual report of Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, made public today.

The aggregate amount appropriated for relief work represented half the sum set aside for new projects during the year and a quarter of the total of $3,844,587 expended in the United States, the report says.

Dr. Keppel's report calls attention to the sharp drop in the total income of libraries in cities of 200,000 and over, comments on the increasing public demand for radio programs of higher cultural and educational quality as fostered by the National Advisory Council for Radio in Education, and urges the need of an independent fine arts foundation in the United States.

Commenting on ways in which the economic situation has affected the programs and finances of foundations, Dr. Keppel says that while the number of appeals for contributions has increased, the number of new ideas advanced has dropped off.

"Those from whom ideas in ordinary times might be expected have been overworked and strained, and have had neither the time nor the freshness of mind to develop them," he adds.

One lesson which the economic situation has taught foundations is that they must give less consideration to efficiency alone as a favorable recommendation for grants, Dr. Keppel says.

"Efficiency alone should never determine the setting for the development of an idea," he declares. "No amount of money can transform the second-rate into the first-rate, whether in ideas or in organization or in men."

The corporation has contributed $1,500,000 to the expenses of the American Law Institute since 1923 in connection with its work on the Restatement of the Common Law, the first volumes of which appeared this year, the report says.

Out of a special fund set aside by the late Andrew Carnegie for use in the British Dominions and Colonies, $1,000,000 was appropriated during the current year, part of which was used for a general study of central and southern Africa, dealing with the effects which Europeans and European civilization are having on the ideas, institutions and customs of the native tribes.

# *Weird Wingless Windmill Wizard*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Graphic Photo Union

**De la Cierva and His Autogiro**

**Daring Spaniard Recently Made His Strange Bird Do Almost Everything in the Sky But Dance in Spectacular Exhibition Near London.**

# Spaniard Startles British With His Newest Autogiro

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—With a take-off run of under 20 yards and no landing run at all, Señor de la Cierva's latest type of autogiro was shown off to great advantage here recently at the Hanworth Airdrome, just outside London.

This latest "windmill" plane has an engine of 140 horsepower which gives it a top speed of nearly 120 miles an hour and a low speed of 15 miles an hour. The plane with its overhead windmill, a normal propeller in front, and no wings such as the ordinary airplane has, appears to saunter along in the air. Against a head wind it can practically hover.

Steering is done by tilting the revolving wings of the windmill, which are on a universal joint. A tilt of about five degrees is all that is required to effect a steeply banked turn. The entire control is operated by one lever—fore and aft for ascent and descent and sideway for turns.

For "blind" flying in cloud or mist the autogiro is said to be an ideal machine. For as long as the pilot keeps his lever in a central position he knows that he is on a level keel, while with an ordinary airplane the pilot needs instruments such as turn and bank indicators to tell him his position relative to the ground.

Recent demonstrations showed that one of these machines could fly so slowly that a man running below could attach a message to a cord let down by the pilot.

## Colombia Builds Many Roads

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A total of 575 miles of highways and feeder roads were constructed in southern Colombia between September, 1932, and August, 1933, at a cost of $2,000,000.

# Vocational Group Learns There Is Money in Farming

## American Association Told of Advantages Over Some Other Industries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8—Farming holds forth more advantages and more opportunities for profit, if it is intelligently pursued, than do some other industries, according to Prof. C. B. Gentry of Connecticut State College. He addressed the section on agricultural education today at the eighth annual convention of the American Vocational Association. More than 2000 visitors are attending the convention.

Both agriculture and industry, as well as a combination of the two, as was first conceived by Henry Ford 15 years ago, are being given much attention here. The prevailing thought is that agriculture is not such a bad vocation after all and there are solutions to its difficulties.

Dr. R. H. Woods of the University of Kentucky said present economic conditions might possibly right themselves in a generation but the process is too slow. Professor Gentry was emphatic in his declaration that farming offers surer returns to those who enter into it scientifically and under long-term plans.

A suggested course designated to bring out the cause of farm management weaknesses was presented by Dr. Woods. He said that a survey of 21 farms in one of the better communities of Kentucky revealed that 12 had made a positive labor income and eight of the farms returned a negative labor income.

Speakers representing the automotive industry are taking an important place on the program. Mr. John R. Lee, vice-president of the Dodge Motor Company, told what the manufacturers are doing in the way of vocational training.

Mr. Henry J. Roesch of the Briggs Manufacturing Company told how the motor body concern trains its men. Mr. Charles T. Winegar described the highly specialized vocational work being given in the Chrysler school. The Ford trade school is another factory institution that is turning out many future technicians, engineers and executives, the convention was told.

Mr. K. T. Keller of the Dodge Brothers Corporation said the demand for highly trained young men has never been greater than it is today.

## Prussia Opens Jails To 5000 for Holidays

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

Berlin, Dec. 8

FURTHER amnesty action is announced today. Five thousand prisoners from concentration camps of Prussia will be liberated for Christmas, especially fathers of families, unless serious charges are made against them.

If this experiment is a success, it is added, then more will be liberated later.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, was decorated Wednesday by the King of Italy with the Order of the Crown of Italy. This decoration was presented by the Italian Ambassador here, together with a personal letter from Premier Mussolini.

# *Farm Girl on $21.61 Outlay Is 4-H Club 'Style Champion'*

## *Miss Naomi Shoemaker of Maryland, Winner of National Contest at Chicago, Shows How to Dress Smartly at Little Expenditure of Money*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—When a farm girl steps out in a costume that has the look of expensive shops, there is no need to think she has drained her father's bank account, if he still has one.

The explanation is given by Miss Naomi Shoemaker, a farm girl from Woodbine, Md., judged the national style champion here this week in 4-H Club contests. Naomi's complete outfit, tailored suit, blouse, undergarments, and accessories included, cost just $21.61.

And here is how she managed to give herself the smartly dressed look on an amount which many a woman of moderate income would consider not unreasonable for shoes, hat and handbag. First, she made exerything except the shoes and hose herself. A good needlewoman with a flair for style, she turned out her tweed suit and hat for the cost of the material, $10.15.

The ornament for her hat came from a last year's straw bonnet. Her dark wool handbag and gloves, which did much to give the smart accent to her tailleur, were also of her own making, put together from scraps of wool from a last year's dress. The zipper-fastening of the bag she salvaged from a discarded pocketbook.

Contests in style this year have shown that farm girls are learning to make the most of what they have, said Mrs. Josephine Arnquist Bakke, of Ames, Iowa, who directed the 4-H Club style show here.

"It is not just learning to 'make over'," said Mrs. Bakke. "In Iowa we have made over things until there is literally nothing left to remodel. Attics are depleted. So our girls have learned to use materials that they never dreamed of using for garments before and it is encouraging to see what lovely things they have made.

"We call them 'surprise garments.' They are made from sugar sacks, flour sacks, and even burlap. Our girls learn to treat these rougher materials to make them soft. Burlap, for instance, is treated with lye to take the roughness out of it. Trimmed in a suitable colored material, like wool yarn, you have no idea what good looking garments can be made of it.

"Our girls learn that style isn't something that must be bought with money. It takes cleverness to be smart. If a girl understands the fundamentals of good style she may learn the joy of creating something right in color, design and style at a nominal cost.

Winners in different contests wore garments of their own making at a 4-H Club "Style Show" here.

The success of the show, Mrs. Bakke thought, lay in the simplicity and good taste of the costumes and the naturalness of the girls.

It was in this contest that Miss Shoemaker won her grand championship.

# *Young Farmer Didn't Believe He Had Become Champion*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—How a plain, hard-working farmer acts when he is interrupted in chicken yard chores with the news that he is "International Corn King" was told here yesterday by Mrs. C. Worth Holmes, the wife of the new reigning monarch of maize.

While her modest young farmer-husband blinked into flashlights and puzzled over what to say on the radio, Mrs. Holmes, still excited over the surprise which brought them to Chicago, related the occurrences of the day before on their farm at Joy, Ill.

"Worth was out soldering chicken wires when I got the telegram yesterday," she said. "I ran out to the back door and called to him, 'Worth, do you know what you are?' I could hardly get him to stop work long enough to listen but when he did I shouted, 'You're the Corn King.'

" 'What do you mean, Corn King?' he said, and I called back, 'Why, you're the Corn King of the United States.' I told him he better lay off for the afternoon, but he went right on working. Said he thought maybe it was a mistake.

"Well, when all the neighbors began calling up to congratulate us, I began to feel pretty sure it was true, but it wasn't until the newspapers and photographers began to come in the evening that Worth really believed it."

Mr. Holmes's prize sample of 10 ears was of a variety known as "Utility." His winning with this type of corn was a victory for Illinois corn farmers, who are boosters of this variety.

For a mighty tournament is being fought out in the Corn Belt. The contestants are two ears of yellow maize which look almost alike to a layman, but to a corn farmer—what a world of difference!

Both are direct descendants of a famous yellow corn developed by James Reid between 1847, when Reid's Yellow Dent was produced by a cross, and 1893, when it was the Grand Prize winner at the first Chicago World's Fair. This corn is still the universal favorite of the Corn Belt.

The contest arises from the fact that in the last 10 or 15 years Indiana farmers have been developing one type of Reid's Yellow Dent, which they believe is the most beautiful, most productive, most uniform; while Illinois farmers have selected another type of the same corn which they claim is more practical, because while not so showy, it contains less starch and is better suited to storage, and thrives better in poor soil.

Outwardly, the only difference that can be seen is that the Illinois ears are smoother and their kernels shallower. In fact, an Indiana farmer could select ears of this type, called Utility, from his own fields and in a few years change to Utility, if he wished.

But he doesn't wish. Ask any Indiana farmer what he thinks about Utility and he will tell you that the thing to do is not to develop corn that will grow in bad soil, but to improve your soil by rotation and plowing in clover. The Indiana Agriculture Extension people at Purdue University maintain this theory. On the other hand, the University of Illinois Agriculturists are leaders in the campaign for Utility corn and are largely responsible for its use on 70 per cent or more of the farms of the State.

Until this year Utility had never won a grand championship. Now the precedent is broken. What will next year's champion be? That is the question that makes the contest a passionately interesting one for corn farmers.

## Argentine Air Line To Offer Daily Trips

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The Argentine Government has just granted a concession to Mr. Edward Morgan to establish an aerial passenger and cargo service between Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata. The latter is a fashionable summer resort, two hours' flying distance from this city, and the new service is expected to become very popular. A minimum of one round trip weekly must be made throughout the year, with at least one flight daily in each direction during the summer months. The fleet will consist of five machines and the service must be inaugurated before the end of the year.

Congress is now trying to stimulate work at the factory which was opened last year in Cordoba to build airplane frames and fabrics. A contract for Wright engines for this factory was recently placed in the United States. American firms also secured the latest order for airplanes for the Argentine air forces.

An effort is also being made to promote civil aviation and make it popular among the planters in the interior. The Aeroclub Argentina is providing tuition at low rates and admitting members at subscriptions of five pesos monthly. It is controlled by the Civil Flying Association, receives a government subsidy, and possesses a fleet of five machines.

## Moderate to Lead New Zealand Labor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

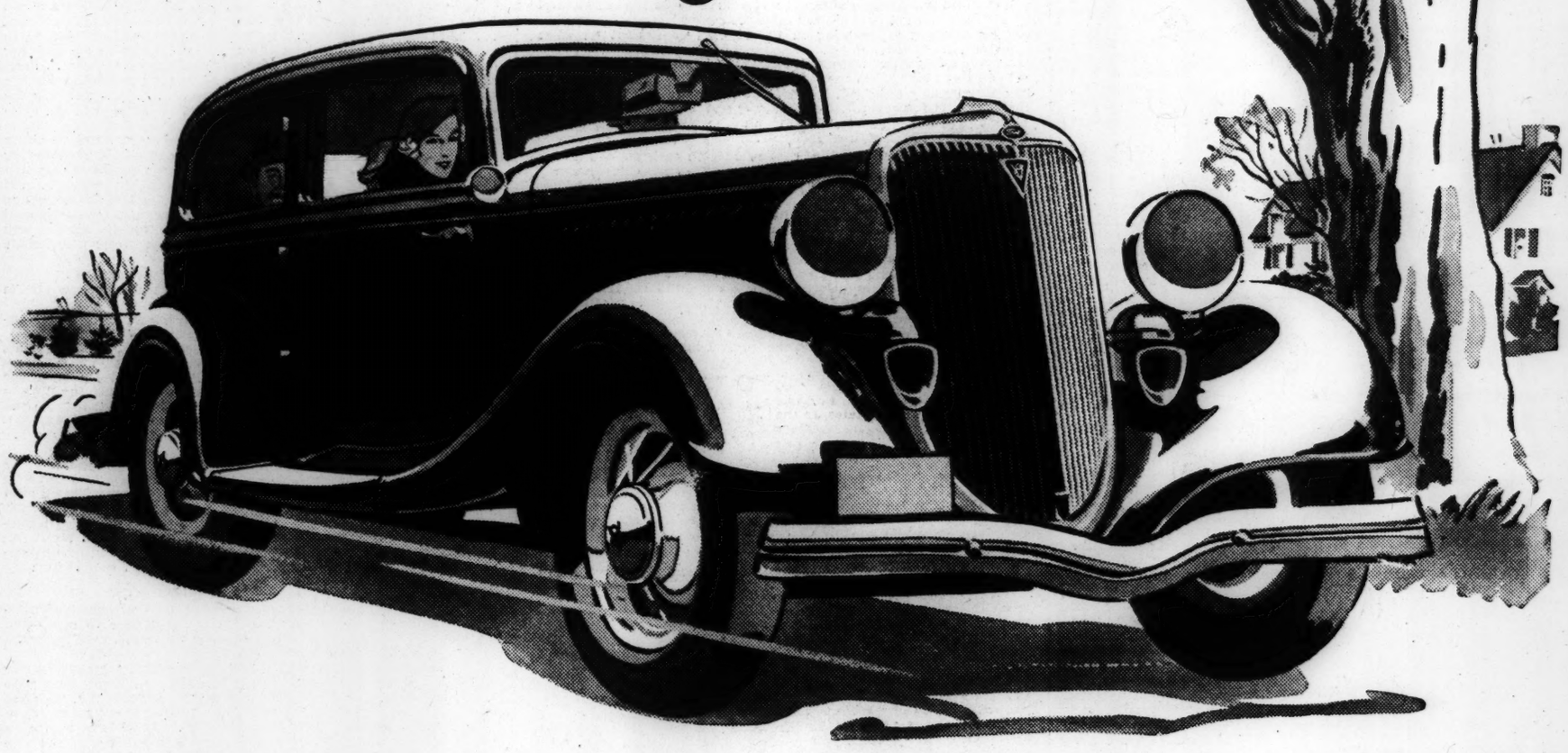
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Continuance of what is regarded as the "sane labor" influence in New Zealand's House of Representatives is assured by the succession of Mr. Michael Savage, member for Auckland West, to the post of leader of the Opposition vacated by the passing of Mr. Henry Edmund Holland.

Mr. Savage has been deputy leader of the Labor Party for many years, having been in Parliament since 1919. He is a strong advocate of planned production and orderly marketing.

### American Ice Profits

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—It is expected that the net profits of American Ice Company for 1933 will approximate $1,000,000, which after payment of preferred dividends would be equal to about 30 cents a share on the common. In 1932 the company earned $1.04 a share on the com-


# Announcing



# NEW FORD V·8 *for* 1934

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

*The New Ford V-8 for 1934 will be on display tomorrow at the showrooms of Ford dealers. Surpassing even the great Ford of 1933 in economy, beauty and comfort, it is truly the car of this modern age—the culmination of thirty years Ford progress. It combines the proved performance of the V-8 cylinder engine with two important new features—Dual Carburetion and perfected Clear-vision Ventilation. See it and drive it at the first opportunity.*

OUTSTANDING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW FORD V·8

*BETTER PERFORMANCE.* Greater power, new speed, quicker acceleration, smoother performance, more miles per gallon especially at higher speeds, and quicker starting in cold weather—all these result from the new dual carburetor and dual intake manifold. New waterline thermostats enable the engine to warm up more quickly and to maintain an efficient operating temperature. Added engine refinements reduce oil consumption, further improve operating economy and reduce maintenance costs.

*NEW VENTILATION SYSTEM* permits clear vision, prevents drafts and provides desired amount of fresh air in any weather. Individual control for front and rear side windows. When ventilation is desired the window glass is raised to the top. Then the handle is given an additional half-turn. This slides the glass back horizontally to form a narrow slot, as illustrated. Through

this slot air is drawn out by the forward motion of the car. This simple ventilation system maintains draft-free circulation, insures passenger comfort, prevents fogging windshield in cold or stormy weather. Both windshield and cowl ventilator can be opened to supply additional air needed for comfortable warm-weather driving.

*DISTINCTIVE NEW APPEARANCE* enhanced by the newly designed chromium-plated radiator shell and grille, new hood louvres, new hub caps. Interiors are attractive, with new tufted upholstery, new mouldings, new cove-type headlining, new instrument panel, new arm rests, new hardware. Swivel-type sun visors in De Luxe bodies prevent glare from front or side.

*FENDERS IN COLOR.* On De Luxe cars fenders are in color to harmonize with body colors—wheel colors optional. New enamel finish on all bodies and fenders has greater wearing quality and more enduring luster.

*GREATER RIDING COMFORT* results from increased spring flexibility. The spring leaves are newly designed for quieter and easier action. Shock absorbers are improved. Seat cushions are deeper, with new, softer springs. New type, individual bucket seats provide increased comfort for front-seat passengers in the Tudor Sedan. Adding to comfort is the new driving ease of the 13-to-1 steering gear ratio.

*PRICES REMAIN LOW—Tudor Sedan, $535. Coupe, $515. Fordor Sedan, $585. De Luxe Tudor, $575. De Luxe Fordor, $625. De Luxe Coupe (5 windows), $555. De Luxe Coupe (3 windows), $555. De Luxe Roadster, $525. De Luxe Phaeton, $550. Cabriolet, $590. Victoria, $610. (All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)*

# Gen. Johnson Tells Manufacturers Success of NRA Lies in Their Hands

## Johnson Denies That NRA Administration Holds Whip

### Declares Hope Is That Industry Can Learn to Govern Itself Under Government Tutelage and Direction

(Continued from Page 1)

..ation picked up speed today in its middle-road course toward a managed currency.

Coupled with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's forceful defense of the "Roosevelt dollar," and an increasing awareness in different parts of the country that the President's policy is as much a defense against inflation as it is a step toward it, the White House sees the currency situation more favorably today than for many weeks.

Indeed, reflective observers are inclined to think that the Roosevelt monetary policy has turned a corner, and is headed toward ultimate success. In the new atmosphere of optimism and growing confidence, they feel that a gradual steadying of the dollar's fluctuations can continue increasingly, until the moment for devaluation in common with other nations has been reached.

Toward the end of this week, back in the White House, therefore President Roosevelt has strengthened his position regarding the Treasury, although the dispute in the AAA is a disturbing factor. But one thing at a time, presidential advisers say They regard the financial calm and continuing firmness of the dollar as a prime sign of better conditions.

The general aim seems to be to keep the dollar roughly at $5 to the pound, with no reference to gold quotations. While this is the ratio desired by Washington, London holds very different views, and ultimate fixation of a balance between the two currencies will manifestly hold great difficulties. Washington fully realizes this, but regards every week's continuance of the depreciated dollar as a strengthening argument for a 5-1 ratio.

Another statement on the gold purchase plan reveals that $11,750,000 has been exchanged by the RFC for 354,000 ounces of gold domestically. The amount spent abroad is still unrevealed.

## Johnson Minces No Words

General Johnson spoke as follows:

You have asked me to come before you and tell you what the NRA is all about.

I don't know whether you wanted me because you were assailed by doubts and thought I might resolve them, whether you had a morbid curiosity, or whether you were like a judge who asks of one condemned if he has anything to say before sentence is pronounced.

Whatever it was, I am glad to be here. I can think of no body of men whose interest or hostility is of greater consequence to the President's project for the restoration of prosperity to our distressed land.

By and large, the manufacturers of America are men of independent thought, of vision, courage, brains and patriotism, and, of course, are possessed by a keen appreciation of and devotion to their own interests. I do not mean to say, even to you, that this describes all manufacturers. Possessions do not always imply such qualities. Sometimes we get ahead through favorable circumstances, inheritance, or just plain luck. In every group there are leaders and followers. Naturally, we must talk to the leaders—to the shepherds and not to the sheep—for if I am not able to convince your leaders, I might better remain silent.

For those who think, I have a real message. It is simply this: Don't let anybody do your thinking for you. In estimating the National Recovery program use your own good sense. Draw up the balance sheet of this enterprise as you would that of an establishment you were thinking of buying, allowing nothing more than legitimate values to the assets, nothing more than logical figures to the liabilities, and, above all, do not juggle the calculations or let anybody else juggle them. Nothing ever devised was destitute of flaws, and the easiest mental process is criticism. Perfection is beyond human capacity to achieve. It is doing pretty well if we are able to find a method that totals on the black-ink side for the whole country.

**Who Those Are Who Object**

No doubt every sweatshop operator feels that the Government is persecuting him when it establishes a standard of wages and hours. No doubt every man who was able to undersell his competitors by employing children feels that the Government's interference was a violation of his sacred rights. Are you—who can compete by brains rather than bulldozing—going to let such people do your thinking for you?

Why did we find ourselves in the desperate situation of six months ago? Was it not partly because some of our so-called captains of finance had skinned the country alive by misnamed securities, which after furnishing enormous profits to their promoters bankrupted both the companies financed and the investors, and left the country without the purchasing power to buy what you make? Are you going to let that crew do your thinking for you?

Take another class of critics of the recovery program: the technical monetary experts, who are as arid in their assertion that the President's handling of the gold problem indicates' uncontrollable inflation as are their brothers on the other side of the money fence, who are crying out against his policy on the ground that it perpetuates a fetish and puts up a dam against the flood of fiat money which they claim would show the way out of the money morass.

The same bullion pundits who are now most vocal in this attack were, during the London conference, trying to force the President to agree on a stabilization program with the European gold bloc of nations which would have destroyed our whole recovery movement. Naturally, France, for example, which had slashed the franc to a fifth of its original value and Great Britain, which, by departing from the gold standard, had made its pound sterling worth a third less, were eager that the United States should stabilize at their figures.

The idea in Europe was that the commodity prices in their respective countries should be kept up, and those of our own country should be kept down. The gentlemen whose recommendations President Roosevelt turned down in an historic message to the conference are the chief critics of his money policy today. Are you going to let them do your thinking for you?

What do those who criticize the President's monetary policy — on either side of the agreement—propose? Would they have him go to a 100 per cent gold dollar? There is no doubt that the majority sentiment in the country and in Congress would instantly, on the opening of the next session, impose on him a fiat money law that would wreck our economic system. Do they now propose a specific cut in gold content, and if so, what cut? Nobody knows.

**Complete Test of Gold**

One might as well flip a coin, and the President doesn't happen to be a coin-flipper. The depreciationists say that prices vary with the price of gold. They can't prove it. They believe it. Well, the President is giving that theory as careful and complete a test as was ever conceived. But the test he has invented keeps everything in his own control. It preserves the credit of the United States.

By buying gold he increases the gold reserve in our vaults and—if gold coverage is an index of the soundness of a currency—he increases that coverage and fortifies that soundness. He makes exports easier and imports harder so that, if a favorable balance of trade be a criterion of federal credit—he enhances it. While—against the terrors of a fifth hard winter—he is spending billions as we would spend them in a war, he is balancing the normal budget and covering emergency spending with income sufficient for interest and amortization of the debit for relief.

In other words, from every measure of currency value—gold coverage, favorable trade balance, balanced budget—the Roosevelt dollar is the soundest money on the face of the globe now—or at any other time. The country is conducting a monetary experiment, but it did not throw away body, soul and breeches to do it, as it would have done if it had gone headlong to the printing presses—either on the urging of the greenbackers or on a congressional rebound from the insistence of the inflexible "one hundred gold centers."

The more the latter insist the greater the danger. Whatever the path may be, the goal of both these groups—with the wish of one and against the wish of the other—the goal is exactly the same—greenbacks or fiat money. The President is on sound ground. He is giving the inflationist theory an absolute test, but he is doing it without jumping into an unmeasured abyss, and he should have the support of every prudent man in doing it.

I do not wish to convey that every man who finds fault with President Roosevelt's plan is actuated by selfish interest or pride of opinion, but some such men do lead the chorus and in their wake trail that multitude of unimaginative men who are so constituted as to believe that whatever is new is wrong, and that age hallows every success, policy and belief regardless of changing conditions or circumstances. The world was satisfied for centuries and millenniums that the earth was flat, and not a few bold spirits who maintained that it was round were burned as heretics by people just as sincere and satisfied with their righteousness as those who believe today that any tampering with the existing gold standard is akin to economic blasphemy—anathema maranatha.

**The Republican Predicament**

I am reluctant even to mention politics in connection with the matters we are discussing, but actually I think our Republican friends who are getting out campaign books assailing the Roosevelt policies have more logic and reason in their course than any of the other critics. They at least have a definite, tangible and understandable object. They lost control of the Government because of their failure to do anything to help the economic predicament. President Roosevelt came in with a comprehensive plan. If that plan works; if his Administration is a success, they will be left wandering the Sinai wilderness for 40 years.

Politics in this country is never permanently adjourned. The only hope of the opposition party is to make the Roosevelt Administration a failure. The gentlemen who are in charge of the operations of the opposition have to do something to indicate that they are on the job, so, while we may deplore their recourse to so dangerous an expedient, we must recognize what they deem the necessity of it from the point of view of partisan politics. However, what I wish to ask you is: Will you let this outfit do your thinking for you?

The politicians naturally lead us to the newspapers. It may be merely a coincidence, but nevertheless a fact, that, with few exceptions, most of the prominent newspapers that have been assailing the NRA are severely Republican in their sympathy. We could hardly expect that such journals as the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Tribune or the Chicago Daily News, whose affiliations and political allegiance have never wavered, could be very enthusiastic for a Democratic Administration. I don't know that I have any quarrel with them for their activities. After all, a newspaper is a good deal like any other business, and its opinions, even though the editorial "we" is employed in their expression, is the view of the individual who owns it.

These papers, as well as some others who claim to be independent, have been stridently denouncing us for an attempt to institute a press censorship as well as radio censorship and have been raising a great to-do about a hypothetical purpose of controlling their editorial utterances and their news columns by depriving them of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

Just how an executive department of the Government could effect this depredation is not indicated. With the Congress making the laws and the Supreme Court, in session, to prevent anything unconstitutional being done, the NRA might as well be accused of attempting to prevent the tides from ebbing and flowing, or to halt the rising of the sun and repeal the law of gravitation. As a matter of fact, there has been inserted in every draft of the newspaper code that has been submitted a special provision requested by the newspaper publishers' committee, making special reference to the inviolability of the freedom of the press.

We have regarded this as superfluous, but the newspapers so eagerly asked for it that I don't know why it should be denied—it has about as much meaning as "eeny-meeny-miney-mo."

**Answer to Critics Lies in Action**

The radio censorship is a bugaboo out of whole cloth. Who has not heard the air and, I might have said, airy attacks on NRA by former Senator Watson of Indiana, Senator Hatfield of West Virginia, Colonel McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, and many others. I challenge the recent statement that there is any evidence documentary or otherwise that I ever sought in any way to influence radio criticism. However a hired man trying to put together the ideas of his employer in an editorial, and having nothing better to go on, must not, I suppose, be held to strict accountability to the truth. There again occurs the question, that, considering the motives and the methods of these hostile newspapers, are you going to let them do your thinking for you?

After all, the NRA's answer to all these things lies not in words but in accomplishments. According to the figures based on the statistics gathered by the American Federation of Labor, upward of 4,000,000 people have been placed on the pay rolls. Every code in active operation appears to be working satisfactorily to the industries and labor under them.

The other day the steel industry expressed itself as so well pleased with the operation of the rules laid down for it that it voluntarily asked that these rules be continued. The cotton textile industry, which was the first to accept an NRA code, reports to us that it has doubled its pay rolls and not only are the mills prospering but all the contiguous communities are sharing in the benefits consequent on more employment and more wages.

In your own city, we have had word that 24 department stores have added 6000 to 7000 to their working staffs and increased their pay rolls by approximately $7,000,000. Recently we had occasion to make some inquiries of the mail order establishments and learned that two of the biggest of them had sold $8,500,000 worth of goods during October over the corresponding month of last year.

It is true that certain critics confronted with such facts—and the list could be prolonged far beyond the limits of my time—are now contending that prosperity had its start a year ago and that the large increase in sales and wages were not attributable to the NRA. In fact, some go so far as to state that all this was in spite of the NRA and that if there had been no NRA it would have been even better.

Well: if the ground of criticism is as thin as that, I don't know why anyone should want to censor.

I used to be a member of this association—or, perhaps, more accurately, the Illinois Manufacturers Association. I think I know something at first hand of its high aspirations, its hopes and its fears. Much has happened since then. We have all learned a lot. About NRA perhaps I have had a chance to learn more than some of my old associates. The more I learn about it, the better I like it and so, I believe, will you.

**Squirrels Must Climb Trees**

It is harder now for you to learn, because of late the air has been obscured by the kind of open or insidious propaganda I have mentioned. But I am persuaded that the old copy book maxim is right and that truth is mighty and will prevail—or perhaps it was "you can't keep a squirrel on the ground."

Code making is not easy. I recall the first meeting I had with the bituminous coal industry—before the act was passed—I went away from it with my heart in my boots. Seventeen representatives of 17 districts and varying but universally antagonistic opinions. Together we slaved night and day for four months. I mean it sincerely when I say that I wish every skeptic would talk to the leaders of that industry now—John Morrow, of Pittsburgh Coal; Charles O'Neill, Jim Francis, or any you may select.

Ask them whether—in all these months—anybody tried to put them in a straitjacket, or was dictatorial, or impatient or unfair. Ask them whether they would give up the coal code. Ask them what it has done for their industry and what they think of their labor relations as compared with the past. Ask them how much government has interfered with their business, and whether they have self-government. This is not a gesture. Ask them. You owe it both to yourselves and to this legislation to test the actual taste of the pudding. That is what you would do in any business proposition for your own company. Is there any reason why you should not do the same thing for your industry? Ask any leader in any of the great industries now under working codes.

There are several phases in getting a code to this state. The first is confusion, conjecture and controversy. It sometimes lasts for months. I have seen men get so sore at each other they could commit mayhem—usually because of extended argument—but sometimes just because they got tired of seeing the same face saying the same thing day after day, week after week and occasionally month after month. That is the low point in the labor of code birth.

You can't avoid that because the whole purpose of NRA is to secure united action through composition of differences. But right here I want to make this point with emphasis. There would be no such agony if there were any such dictating or "cracking down" as fills some newspapers. This Administration has not imposed one single code. It has never delivered an ultimatum. Every code came by agreement. The agreements came through a long and painful process, but they came by common consent and not by any such federal dictum as might have produced a short and snappy conclusion of the whole matter under Section 3a or 7b of NIRA under which government may impose codes. I quote from a recent article by an officer of a coördinate arm of government criticizing the method of NRA and misstating the procedure.

. . . "It might be better if the Government originated the proposal for each industry." . . .

**Just What Recovery Act Sponsors**

The only trouble with that is that it would be a violation of the law, which says:

"Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition, etc."

I want to take this occasion to say that what the President stands for is what is recited in the Recovery Act (I quote):

"The organization of industry for the purpose of coöperative action among trade groups to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competition, etc., etc."

There is a difference as wide as the poles here. One is a proposition of federal management of industry. The other proposal is of industrial self-government.

Let it be very clear that NRA stands for just what the act provides—industrial self-government under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision by united action of labor and management.

Some of the propaganda of which I have spoken would have it that government regards industry as a crowd of chiselers and racketeers. Let us see what the President said about that when he signed this law and gave NRA its charter of policy:

"It is a challenge to industry which has long insisted that, given the right to act in unison, it could do much for the general good which has hitherto been unlawful. From today it has that right.

"Many good men voted this charter with misgivings. I do not share these doubts. I had part in the great coöperation of 1917-18 and"—now listen to this—"it is my faith that we can count on our industry once more to join in our general purpose to lift this new threat and to do it without taking any advantage of the public trust which has this day been reposed without stint in the good faith and high purpose of American business."

This law and this Presidential declaration of policy are our Bible in NRA. The idea here is industrial self-government, through trade associations, with such governmental sanction and supervision as is necessary to protect the public interest, preserve the mandate of the law, and protest against every abuse of monopoly and exploitation that were aimed at by the antitrust acts.

Instead of governmental suspicion of business I cannot conceive words more apt than those of the President to repose an implicit faith in the faith and high purpose of American business. I challenge any man to show—so far as NRA is concerned—any phase of its operation in which that faith has been impugned. The very leaders of industry are coming here with an unselfish devotion not even equaled during the war. They rotate on a roster which has given us such men as Gerard Swope, Walter Teagle, the late Ed. Hurley, Myron Taylor, R. E. Wood, Alfred Sloan, Averell Harriman, Pierre du Pont, Louis Kirstein and many others. These men are not window dressing. They are an active part of our organization and no action is taken without their advice.

**Loyal Many Must Be Protected**

It is true—axiomatic, in fact—that in a great unitary movement like this, where the rule is "all for one and one for all," the loyal many must be protected against the chiseling few. That is the essence of any united effort. Of this the President in his declaration of policy said:

"No employer and no group of less than all employers in a single trade could do this alone and continue to live in business competition. . . . But if all employers in each trade now band themselves faithfully in these modern guilds—without exception—and agree to act together and at once . . . none will be hurt and millions of workers . . . can raise their heads again. The challenge of this law is whether we can sink selfish interest and present a solid front. . . . It is not only the slackers within trade groups who may stand in the path of our common purpose. . . .

"In a sense these groups compete with each other, and no single industry and no separate cluster of industries can do the job alone for exactly the same reason that no single employer can do it alone. In other words, we can imagine such a thing as a slacker industry. . . . If we ask our trade groups to do that which exposes their businesses as never before, we must guard those who play the game for the general good against those who may seek selfish gain from the unselfishness of others. We must protect them from the racketeers who invade organizations of both employers and workers."

There in simple words is the President's doctrine of NRA.

1. Industrial self-government through trade associations at the instance of industry.

2. Governmental sanction and supervision to protect the public interest and to replace the safeguards of the anti-trust acts.

3. The full force of the governmental sanction against chiselers and racketeers who could otherwise frustrate our joint endeavor.

I have been criticized for harshness. I have not been harsh to the willing coöperators. I admit harshness to chiselers. I think that is the very essence of our chance for success. If it is right to let a few selfish men in each group destroy the coöperative effort of their fellows, then I am wrong. But if I am wrong, it is because the law is wrong.

In other words, NRA is exactly what industry organized in trade associations makes it. What was a trade association before this act? Under the anti-trust laws it was a barely tolerated organization with about as much legal sanction and sustained effectiveness as an old ladies' knitting society. What can it be now? It can be a fully implemented arm of government to police as self-created law merchant, under close governmental supervision, but with governmental interference only when the boundaries set by the law are overstepped.

**Sees No Need for Argument**

Now I am talking to a cluster of formerly emasculated trade associations about a law which proposes for the first time to give them potency and, for the life of me, I can't see where the need for argument is. But there is need for clarification.

To obscure the simple facts there have been many inventions—for example, that we have "cracked down" on industry. Those words were put in my mouth by a facetious but well-meaning friend. This job of mine is no quilting party. I have argued with my old associates in language that we both understand, but Robert Lund here, who is an invaluable part of my own organization, or Tom Hammond, who sacrificed six months of his life at a critical time in his business to help us out, will tell you that nobody here was ever threatened with anything.

An article in a recent issue of a rapidly opposing Chicago paper, by the aid of two outright libels and a score of misstatements of fact, sought to create a contrary picture about myself—a blustering, roaring, fist-banging martinet. Why?—I am nothing in this picture—this paper has nothing against me, I hope—but it was an effective way to sabotage an infinitely greater thing—the NRA itself. No man can appraise himself, and I would not care except for its effect on the public reaction on NRA. I don't think I'm quite as loud as that.

This week I lost one of my two or three closest friends in life—dear old Alex Legge. He performed one of the three or four great jobs in the war. His idea of effectiveness in crowded hours was directness. Once just after the disaster of Tagiliamento, when Alex was directing all allied purchasing, a high official of the Italian Commission, with due diplomatic and formal preparation for a half hour of time wasting, approached his desk, but Alex saw it coming and said: "Good morning, Sunny-Italy—when are those wops of yours going to stop running and start fighting?"

The answer was: "You wait—zey play treek."

Now that may not have been altogether diplomatic, but Alex got for him what he wanted and saved the hour. I would make a sorry second trying to emulate Alexander Legge, but it is true that I have never been able to see why people cannot come to their point. It reminds me also of George Peek during the war when both the Dodge brothers came into his office demanding relief from the automobile steel restrictions in characteristic language until the air of that hot little office shack was blue and the empurpled brothers had finally to pause from their lack of breath and then George said:

"Go on, you, I speak your language."

**Straightened Snarl in Jig Time**

But he straightened out in 10 minutes what they had not been able to secure in two weeks wandering about the labyrinth of wartime Washington.

So Mr. James M. Beck, who I like to think of as a friend in spite of his air of a copyrighter of the Constitution, says we are brutal taskmasters because we are talking about "cracking down" and "punching in the nose" (which are both picturesque fictions) and urges in place of the President's program nothing except his own particular concept of the Constitution which, in my own brief and inconspicuous experience, I have seen change from client to client.

"The Blue Eagle," says he, "is a symbol of economic bondage." If it is, then the Ten Commandments are a symbol of social bondage and the Star of Bethlehem and the Golden Rule are stigmatic of slavery.

The Blue Eagle is a symbol of industrial solidarity and self-government. If people who are willing to coöperate for a great national purpose are not permitted to wear a badge to distinguish friend from foe, then soldiers ought not to be permitted to wear a uniform or carry a flag. Warfare should decline to guerrilla-sniping. The chivalry of men in battle ought to give place to well-poisoning and assassination, and it was well that Richard of the Lion Heart, unvanquished in every field from Palestine to the English Channel, should die, as legend has it, from an arrow poisoned in the Caucasus by the Old Man of the Mountain to be discharged in Normandy.

Fair trade practices—agreed to by industrial groups—symbolized by the Blue Eagle — enforced by trade associations — with sanction and supervision of government—impose no other bondage than the obligations of commercial honor and the precepts of economic justice. They abolish child labor, sweatshops, secret rebates, commercial bribery, false advertising, wholesale frauds, exploitation of labor, and a swarm of scurvy little cheats. Mr. Beck is welcome to the other side of the argument. He has sustained it long. But he brings nothing to it by mentioning the Constitution and waving the flag. They stand for all that is best in this country but they do not stand for the things these Pharisees are seeking to cover by them.

Our good Lord had something to say about people who so worship the letter of the law as to crucify the spirit which animates it. "Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. . . . Blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel." The Constitution was made for men—not men for the Constitution.

There is one thing that, happily, I know is not in your minds. I have yet to hear the charge than anyone has not had a square deal under NRA, and in this flurry of sleazy criticism, we can at least cover ourself with that comfort.

**The Limitation as to Labor**

I know what distresses some of you—your fear of organized labor, and here I want to point out one thing. We have a mandate under this act—positive and direct—to foster the organization of industry for coöperative action among trade groups. But we have no such mandate as to labor. The only thing that labor gets here is a right to organize (if it so desires) and to bargain (as it may elect), either individually or collectively, without employer interference.

Now, that right is an accomplished fact in the law. We are sworn to execute that law. As a matter of fact, I cannot see how industry being given not only the right (long denied it) but full governmental assistance for organization to the ultimate, can greatly object to the naked right of labor, without any assistance at all, to organize also.

This is an era of organization. We have passed the point of individual action. There is scarcely an industry, trade or calling, in which the individual is more than a working part. Checks of a potent nature—are being placed through NRA on abuses of organization by either industry or labor. But the law now requires united action by management and labor under governmental sanction and control—for all the purposes of industrial recovery—and united action of millions of units without organization is simply a contradiction in terms.

Dissipating the mists of confusion engendered through bitter experiences of the ancient war between management and labor before an entirely different legal background than the present, the President settled your chief fear once for all (on the question of the so-called merit clauses) when he wrote to me on Oct. 19:

". . . There is nothing in the provisions of Section 7 (a) to interfere with the bona-fide exercise of the right of an employer to select, retain or advance employees on the basis of individual merit." He added: "In view of many cases of notorious abuse, Section 7 (a) does clearly prohibit the pretended exercise of the right as a device for preventing employees from exercising the rights of self-organization, designation of representatives, etc." There is no ambiguity here. There is not a man here who does not know what the reservation means. At least, I am sure that there is no man in our old Illinois Manufacturers' Association who does not know. It means that, pretending an open shop, you cannot hire a man and then, discovering that he has a union card in his pocket, fire him for dropping a monkey wrench.

**Must Not Hamper Organization**

One thing I know you will never try to do. The plain fact is that if your men want to organize—in whatever form they choose—they have a right to do so and you have no right to interfere. I know that my old associates will not attempt to violate that law. Whatever may be your opinion, you are a law-abiding people, and you will fulfill your obligations as citizens.

The obvious way to meet a law you do not like is to ask Congress to amend or repeal it. Let us be perfectly frank about that. In the present temper of Congress and the country there is far more likely to be a tightening than a relaxation of the labor provisions of this law. And any such violent reactionary propaganda and attack as occurred last May is likely to duplicate the effect then produced. It is almost certain that a bill for a five-day, six-hour week will be introduced.

As I said to labor at Philadelphia Saturday, I believe that we shall eventually find necessary a shorter week than any in the codes. But we must not destroy our industries for an economic ideal. We have stood and shall continue to stand against any reduction in hours that will ruin any industry. The codes have this advantage over a flat law—that they take into consideration the conditions of each industry to stand the burden placed upon it. It is clear, from our hundreds of exhaustive studies, that a flat 30-hour week would now prove ruinous. We must balance the dreadful necessity of employment with the capacity of industry—depending on its business—to absorb it.

It is not true—as has been urged—that the burden can simply be passed on to the consumer. Rising prices already have slowed consumption. We must balance necessity to possibility. We can and must go to still shorter weeks, but we can go only when improving business demonstrates the possibility of doing so.

I believe that for any unreasoning attack on the codes process you will get an unreasoning congressional mandate, just as, if there is an unreasoning attack on the President's cautious, safe, credit-maintaining monetary policy, you will get an unreasoning congressional mandate.

**Come to Scoff; Remain to Pray**

I do not maintain any infallibility in NRA. Far from it. I frankly concede its mistakes. The dangers are two—first, that it will get a congressional fixed prescription, and second, that it will become a bureaucracy. Both are up to you. I have told you about the first. I will close with a word about the second. I have spent a good deal of study on this, beginning in 1917 and 1918, when projection of the War Industries Board was being suggested. There are only two ways—in my opinion—to prevent bureaucracy.

The first is to insist on industrial self-government under codes and through trade associations. The second is to maintain constant rotation in personnel so that deputies shall always be men loaned from the ranks of industry, science and professional men, spending, at whatever sacrifice—say, six months—to governmental service and going back to be replaced by others. In that way fresh blood and fresh ideas will flow constantly into administration and in that way truly informed judgment will flow back. In that way there will be no political subserviency, no academic impracticability, no routine lethargy, no insolence of office and the law's delays, no lack of sympathy, of understanding and of common sense.

We are instituting such a system of rotation. Its results are inspiring. The men who come here to scoff remain to pray. Ask Robert Lund. Ask Tom Hammond. Ask Walter Teagle. These men leave their contacts here with this great endeavor as zealots, and I know of not one single exception.

Gentlemen, the success of this whole enterprise is in your hands. Send us your best for service here. There is nobody too big or too smart to help his government in this crisis. I am not afraid of any prejudices they may have. From experience I will gamble on their conversion to this great cause. We can use all the men of the leader type that you can supply. For you, the question is whether you shall stand outside and throw bricks at the house that was built for you or get on the inside and enjoy its comfort and protection. This is a great national crusade and not only against depression but against all the evil practices that have beset us for half a century.

Don't take newspaper sniping, political propaganda, or self-serving misrepresentation as your guide. Get aboard this ship. Embrace the common cause and be able to say like the distraught and tragic young man of Tennyson's "Maud" who found peace that way:

"We have proved we have hearts in a cause
We are noble still
And myself have awakened, as it
Seems, to the better mind.
It is better to fight for the good
Than to rail at the ill;
I have felt with my native land,
I am one with my kind."

### The Skipper

Drawn by Phoebe Thomson for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson**
**National Recovery Administrator**

## Cincinnati Gets Funds For Airport Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"Old Man River," who threatened aviation here last March by coming within a few inches of inundating the municipal airport, will no longer worry airport officials, according to Mr. J. E. Root, director of the department of public works of this city, thanks to the Civil Works Administration fund. In a few days 1000 men will be employed to repair and strengthen the 3½ miles of dikes protecting the airport and to raise them to a height that is expected to keep out even a major flood.

By Dec. 1, nearly 17,500 men were at work on projects in the city in its parks, at the municipal university, and on the public schools.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# The Home Forum

## The Settlement of Percé

WHEN Breton fishermen of the sixteenth century landed for the first time on the Gaspé shore near the base of the great Pierced Rock, they found a coast that must have reminded them of their own shores in far-away Brittany. The coast, however, surpassed their own in ruggedness and natural beauty. It was cold and bleak in winter, much more so than their own lands, but the waters abounded in fish; and as the trip was long each year across the Atlantic, many of the fishers made permanent homes in the new land. In the footsteps of the Bretons came Normans from Honfleur and Dieppe, and Basques from the French coasts of the Bay of Biscay, all hardy fishermen.

The settlement of Percé is rightly named, for La Roche Percée—the Pierced Rock—dominates the scene from all angles. The town is split into two parts by the headland of Mount Joli, a knoll of land that sweeps gracefully to a point, and then falls one hundred and fifty feet sheer to the beach below. On each side of Mount Joli there is a fishing village, each with white clapboarded, red-trimmed storehouses for dried fish, each with multicolored boats, drawn up on the shore or bobbing restlessly in the orange-tinted reflections of the Pierced Rock, each with the "flakes," the drying racks for the cod, spreading endlessly row upon row towards the red mountain, sometimes called Mount Saint Anne and sometimes Roland's Table, that shuts off Percé from the rest of the Province of Quebec.

The village to the north of Mount Joli is the more picturesque. Mount Joli, and a formation known as the Three Sisters because of three jagged peaks ending abruptly in the sea, provide a bay that is surrounded on two sides with precipitous walls and on the third side by a collection of fish house, beached boats, festooned fish nets, lobster pots, buoys, and all the rest of the colorful paraphernalia of those who follow the sea for a living.

The setting of my first morning at Percé was dramatic. The sky was mottled with great clouds that moved majestically landward, allowing the sun to play the part of a spotlight that repeatedly singled out the cliffs of the Rock, whose dull yellows and reds were intermittently intensified to great brilliance by the sun's rays or made still more somber by comparison when the full glare of the sun was concentrated on another part of the Rock. One by one the fishing fleets of the south village were returning, dropping their sails and transferring their catch from the small two-masted schooners to rowboats anchored not far from the shore. Beyond the shore and the Rock, Bonaventure Island, the perfect silhouette of a mammoth whale, turned now blue and now green as the sun and clouds played across its surface.

In the north village many of the boats with the morning's catch had already been beached, and the blue-shirted fishermen were hard at work at the cleaning tables. At one table the work was going forward with a will. The catch had been good, and three grizzled fishermen, their faces etched with the same lines that perpendicularly dominate the Rock, and colored with the same brick red to be seen on certain portions, pitched their cod from the boat with a song on their lips. Beyond them a loaded rowboat had just been beached. Its nose had settled in the soft sand and the steepness of the beach defied the efforts of its owners to pull it from the water's edge. Ceasing their efforts, they carried a thin wire cable from a windlass high on the beach to the bow of the boat, where they made it fast. A white horse, that had been drawing sleds of cleaned fish from the beach to the packing houses, was hitched to the windlass. Round and round the windlass the horse plodded, cleverly stepping over the shortening cable. Rollers under the boat assisted the efforts of the horse and in several minutes the boat was high and dry on the stony beach.

From the north village, especially if one stands under the walls of Mount Joli, the Pierced Rock looks like a gigantic ocean liner that has been driven ashore by a great storm, its sharp knifelike prow on the shoals and its more rounded stern to sea. The illusion is further enhanced by the prow end being almost double the height of the stern end's one hundred and fifty feet. This gives the appearance of the bow being completely out of water at low tide and the stern being partially submerged.

Today only one main arch survives in the Rock. Prior to 1845 there were two such arches, and in early descriptions of the Rock there is evidence that there was at least another, if not two more arches, which must have given the Rock something of the aspect of the celebrated Pont d'Avignon, whose original arches are survived now only by a few. But the natural bridge was on a much grander scale than the truncated medieval structure on the Rhone. The arch that collapsed in 1845 must have been larger and more imposing than the remaining one, for through it fishing boats could sail. The last arch, which has been one of the chief attractions of the celebrated peninsula, has shown signs that it, too, is weakening. Two years ago a massive portion, weighing many tons, fell from above the arch with a detonation that the inhabitants thought to be the shock of an earthquake. But if the arches are crumbling, the Rock yearly grows more impressive, as its sides become more precipitous. Once sure-footed climbers could reach its top; today only the gulls know its summit.

The Rock is a veritable cache of fossils. Here the small but geologically important trilobite congregated, showing that the formation is a very ancient one. Expeditions from universities and museums scratch at its foundations almost every summer, and nearly every section of rock that collapses offers some new treasure.

Three miles from the shore rise the red cliffs of Bonaventure Island, four hundred feet above the water. Today the island is a bird sanctuary and millions of sea birds, for the most part gulls and gannets, haunt the cliffs especially in the warmer months, but once the island was the hideout of pirates. Here the bold buccaneer, Peter Duval, sheltered his craft and crew. From this point he raided the sea lanes to the south. The Basque fishermen who first settled on the island moved to the mainland in the day of Duval or joined his crew. Today the descendants of Duval still hold the island and comprise six families—sixty people in all. On this island, three miles long by a mile and a half wide, they have a world of their own. The yield of the soil is rich as is the yield of the sea. Wood for fuel they have in plenty, and a church and a school provide them with the religious and cultural equivalents of the mainland. The island has many visitors in the summer, but in the winter it is almost isolated, for ice and slush make crossing difficult. The mail boat must then be rowed in an ice-choked channel, and at times dragged across crumbling sections of ice.

Percé is really at its best in the late afternoon sun of a crisp early fall day. The yellow cliffs and the red cliffs flash in the sun, and the vivid greens of the pastures that stretch up from the shore take on a blue tinge. Then it is that one is torn between watching the lustrous surface of the Rock or the table-like summit of Mount Saint Anne, its mass a dull-violet shadow, and its top edged with the last red rays of the sun. Then when the moon rises beyond Bonaventure Island, this dramatic performance is repeated, with the same setting, but with different lighting effects.

F. W. S.


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From a Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

*Fishermen's Houses at Percé, on the Gaspé Peninsula, Province of Quebec*

## Avalon House

A light wind blew through the Avalon pine-lands, making a low unceasing music in the high green boughs. Richard Acton heard the sound; it was sweet to his ears with a sweetness that was not of the present but was rather a remembered sweetness — something that came to him faintly from days long past.

He smiled. It was all like that: the mare between his knees, the gun in the hollow of his arm, the long misty-purple corridors of the pine-wood, the hawk screaming in the distance, the smell of woods-smoke, the unending sea of golden grass through which he was riding under the pines. These things, perceptible around him and before him, did not really belong to the day, the moment; they had all come from a time long ago and were like a picture or a fragrance for many years forgotten and now reborn in memory.

He rode on slowly, sitting relaxed in his saddle. A week had passed since his return to Avalon, but the spell of the place was as strong upon him now as it had been on the day of his home-coming. Richard Acton wondered whether there was anywhere on earth another country like this Low-Country of Carolina. . . .

At the entrance of Avalon avenue four black children raced from the gatekeeper's cabin to open the gate for him. He tossed them some small coins as he rode through, and they scrambled frantically in the dust. Ahead, the white portico of Avalon house was visible; he saw it through a long vista, a tunnel formed by the thick trunks and over-arching branches of great evergreen live-oaks lining the straight wide road on either side. They had been planted by William Acton of Croxton Manor in Leicestershire, who settled in Carolina in 1693; now, in the time of his grandchildren's great-grandchildren, they had attained the stateliness that he had perhaps foreseen.

It was a noble approach, perfect in its dignity. The short trunks of the double line of trees were huge and gnarled; their wide-spreading boughs met and mingled overhead, forming a long arched canopy of dark-green foliage, from which graceful streamers of silvery-gray Spanish moss hung like a tapestry; the groining of stout branches supporting this wide arched roof was massive and strong. Richard Acton was filled with a sense of security, of permanence. . . .

At the right, bordered by crêpe-myrtle, wild orange and opopanax shrubs, was the garden, while at the left, shaded by willow-oaks and tall pecans, lay the plantation yard with its brick outbuildings; past these again, half-hidden by Chinese mulberry and Pride-of-India trees, the stable and carriage house were partly visible, and, still farther to the left, the first cabins of the Negro quarters. He heard, thin and high, the voice of a Negro woman singing a slow monotonous song.

Avalon house, directly ahead of him, was bathed in the late afternoon light; its weathered brick front glowed a soft warm red above the dark-green shrubbery massed below. The road led straight across the lawn to a box-bordered circle in front of wide iron-railed steps ascending to the columned piazza; in the middle of this circle a copper sundial flashed back the slanting rays. It was one of his earliest recollections, that sundial; in the gray stone of its base an aide of Lord Cornwallis had etched with his sword-point a silhouette of his chief. Cornwallis had gone, but the sundial with its effigy, still stood where it had stood then. Kept brightly polished by black hands, it had recorded for generations of Actons the march of long unhurried days.

Richard Acton's sense of permanence increased. Avalon house was as enduring as its everlasting oaks; its stout pillars, white against the mellow background of its high façade, were proof against time and change.—From "Look Back to Glory," by HERBERT RAVENEL SASS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

## Market Day in Ecuador

It was a morning of glory. And it was also, we discovered, market day in Riobamba. In the plaza of La Catedral de la Concepcion we stumbled by chance upon the market, orange and purple, red and pink, orange and red—great splashes of color, with Chimborazo high above it all, high in the cloudless sky, the eternal snows of its ancient dome glistening in the white light of the equatorial sun.

The market, spread out there in the full glory of the radiant mountain, was a well-ordered place, with its wares arranged neatly upon mats laid on the ground. Everything was classified, each stall specializing in some one article. . . .

Among all these things wandered chickens, pigs, goats, sheep, llamas, mules and, of course, the dogs ever present in Ecuador. And everywhere there were Indians; Indians gathering from all directions; Indians and still more Indians—gay streams of color pouring through the streets into the market-place. They came from the surrounding villages, many having walked all night, although of that they think nothing, since it has been the habit of their people for generations.

Four hundred years ago, and history knows not for how many before, these same fairs were held in the larger settlements. There the Indians would come to barter, exchanging one product for another, for they had no money to serve as a medium of trade.

The fairs still travel about Ecuador: Saturdays in Latacunga, Sundays in San Miguel, Mondays in Ambato, Wednesdays in Pugili; with scarcely any difference beyond the fact that money is now used.

In the smaller towns of the plateau it is difficult to shop on any day other than market day. In Ambato it was necessary to buy blankets in preparation for our expedition down the eastern slopes of the Andes, where we would be beyond the reach even of the weekly fairs. But it was Tuesday, and Ambato's market day is Monday! Only with the aid of natives who searched the town for us were we able to secure two blankets of inferior quality, the main supply having moved on to the next village of the circuit. . . .

As we moved among the throng we were hardly observed, so great was its preoccupation with the affairs of market. It was only when the Optimist set up his camera that we created a sensation which made photography difficult. Indians crowded so close about us that we could neither breathe nor focus. Each picture involved repeated exhortation, the mass falling back in response to our appeal and then, overcome by curiosity, surging forward, only to be once more urged back with much gesticulation, until at last the photograph had been secured.—From "Casual Wanderings in Ecuador," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Century.)

## *Moonrise on the Venetian Lagoons*

A more than twilight darkness dwells
Upon the long lagoons: the bells
Of distant Venice come and go
Like sounds in dreams; the tide's soft flow
Sweeps onward, and a wandering gull
Flits o'er the track of yon black hull
Just fading in the gloom—no more
I see or hear 'tween shore and shore:
But as I lie and dreamily
Watch the dark water from the sea
Slip past the boat, in its blurred sky
I see the crescent moon on high
Casting curv'd golden flakes far down
Amidst the calm lagoon—a crown
Broken innumerably up,
The gold bands of a broken cup.
I take an oar and make a rift
In the soft tide of the lagoons,—
And lo, the blade itself doth lift
A score of quivering crescent moons,
And as they flash I seem to see
Each droplet with a small moon flee.

—WILLIAM SHARP (Fiona Macleod). Poems. (New York: Duffield.)

## Les Promesses de l'Écriture

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS son enseignement et ses prédications, Jésus-Christ, le grand Conducteur, employait les Écritures qui existaient alors. Il acceptait avec gratitude et confiance les promesses de Dieu; il avait recours à elles et prouvait leur accessibilité. Une promesse n'a de valeur qu'à condition d'être utilisée. Supposons qu'un ami nous dise: "En cas de besoin, ale recours à moi; je serai heureux de t'aider," si, oubliant sa promesse ou mettant en doute ses moyens et sa sincérité, nous ne faisons jamais appel à lui, nous nous privons d'une assistance dont nous aurions pu profiter puisqu'elle nous était offerte. Il en est de même si nous négligeons le secours que Dieu nous a promis, ou si nous nous tournons d'un tout autre côté. Nous devrions certainement mettre notre confiance en Dieu—dans le Père-Mère toujours présent et tout-puissant; nous devrions constamment avoir recours à l'Amour omniprésent, omnipotent, et apprendre ainsi à prouver la valeur pratique de cette confiance et de cette attente.

De tout temps les croyants, aux heures de détresse ou d'affliction, se sont tournés vers la Bible comme vers une vieille amie digne de confiance: ils ont puisé dans les promesses de l'Écriture l'inspiration, la sagesse et le réconfort. La Science Chrétienne nous incite à compter encore davantage sur la Bible, car en lisant le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous sommes obligés de sonder la Bible, dont ce livre est la "clef." Voici du reste ce que dit le premier article de foi de la Science Chrétienne (*Science et Santé*, p. 497): "En tant qu'adhérents de la Vérité, nous prenons la Parole inspirée de la Bible comme notre guide suffisant à la Vie éternelle." D'où la nécessité pour le disciple d'apprendre à bien connaître le Livre par excellence.

C'est une erreur de croire que la Bible est abstruse, contradictoire, incompréhensible ou sans valeur pratique. La considérer simplement comme un monument littéraire est insuffisant, bien qu'elle ait assurément sous ce rapport de très grands mérites. Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne mettent en lumière le sens spirituel de la Bible, grâce auquel le chemin nous est montré dans toutes les circonstances et toutes les conditions; aussi des milliers d'hommes trouvent-ils chaque jour dans ses pages une aide pratique et positive pour la solution des problèmes humains les plus divers.

Quelle belle promesse nous avons dans ces paroles de Jésus-Christ: "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai"! Comme elles nous encouragent à déposer notre fardeau et à "partir en chantant"! Ceux qui étaient peut-être accablés par un sens de dénuement ou de limitation volent grandir leur courage lorsqu'ils contemplent et acceptent en toute humilité cette exhortation divine, qui s'accompagne d'une précieuse assurance: "Apportez toutes les dimes au trésor du temple. Qu'il y ait des vivres dans ma maison: mettez-moi ainsi à l'épreuve . . . ; vous verrez si je ne vous ouvre pas les écluses des cieux et si je ne répands pas sur vous la bénédiction sans mesure!" Les psaumes vingt-troisième et quatre-vingt-onzième ont apporté des trésors d'encouragement, de force et de confiance à ceux qui comprenaient leurs belles promesses et se confiaient en elles.

Dans la guérison des infirmités ou des maladies, les promesses bibliques offrent une aide inestimable. Au quatrième chapitre de II Rois, nous trouvons un récit fait pour nous inspirer: c'est l'histoire de la Sunamite qui était absolument certaine que le prophète pouvait prouver la bonté de Dieu; et cette confiance ne se démentit pas même lorsque son fils mourut. Son assurance, sa foi inébranlable, jointes à la confiance en Dieu manifestée par le prophète, ne pouvaient manquer d'avoir pour résultat le rétablissement complet de l'enfant, qui recouvra la santé et la liberté. La promesse de Jésus-Christ ressort dans toute sa force: "Et voici les miracles qui accompagneront ceux qui auront cru: ils chasseront des démons en mon nom; ils parleront des langues nouvelles; ils prendront des serpents dans leur mains; quand ils auront bu quelque breuvage mortel, il ne leur fera point de mal; ils imposeront les mains aux malades et ceux-ci seront guéris." Commentant cette déclaration à la page 328 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La promesse de Jésus est faite à perpétuité. Si elle n'eût été faite qu'à ses disciples immédiats, le passage des Écritures dirait *vous* et non pas *ceux*."

Inspirés et fortifiés par cette promesse, les Scientistes Chrétiens avancent sans crainte; ils se mettent en devoir d'aider et de guérir ceux qui cherchent l'appui de la Science Chrétienne. Les Scientistes savent que la guérison s'accomplit grâce à la Vérité, et non en vertu d'un pouvoir humain; ils s'efforcent donc de démontrer la Vérité. Dans la Bible et *Science et Santé*, leurs deux livres de texte, ils apprennent à connaître le plan de Dieu qui prévoit le bien pour Ses enfants; ils apprennent que l'entendement mortel faillible est incapable de changer ou d'entraver ce plan, et que chaque homme a reçu la faculté de prouver son empire sur toutes les croyances matérielles qui prétendent contredire le fait que Dieu est Tout-en-tout—qu'Il est la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, le bien toujours présent.

Grande est la récompense de ceux qui lisent la Bible dans une attitude humble et réceptive. Chercher à vivre conformément à ses enseignements pleins de sagesse et d'inspiration, c'est élargir et enrichir les perspectives humaines. Joindre à cet effort une confiance inébranlable dans les glorieuses promesses que contient la Bible, compter sur l'assurance qu'elles nous donnent, c'est faire entrer dans la vie journalière une paix, une satisfaction que le monde ne peut ni donner ni reprendre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Mariposa Lily*

Insect or blossom? Fragile, fairy thing,
Poised upon slender tip, and quivering
To flight! a flower of the fields of air;
A jewelled moth; a butterfly, with rare
And tender tints upon his downy wing,
A moment resting in our happy sight;
A flower held captive by a thread so slight
Its petal-wings of broidered gossamer
Are, light as the wind, with every wind astir,—
Wafting sweet odor, faint and exquisite.
O dainty nursling of the field and sky,
What fairer thing looks up to heaven's blue
And drinks the noontide sun, the dawning's dew?
Thou wingèd bloom! thou blossom-butterfly!

—INA DONNA COOLBRITH. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Scriptural Promises

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRIST JESUS, the great Way-shower, used the portions of the Scriptures then available in his teaching and preaching. He accepted God's promises gratefully, confidently; he made demands on them and proved their availability. A promise is of value only when it is utilized. If a friend says, "Call on me when you are in need; I will gladly help you," and we forget, or doubt his ability or sincerity, and do not ask him to redeem his promise, we cut ourselves off from proffered and available assistance. So it is when we fail to heed, or turn our backs upon God's promised help. Surely we should place reliance on God—the ever present, all-powerful Father-Mother; surely we should constantly make drafts on omnipresent and omnipotent Love, and thus learn to prove the practical value of such reliance and trust.

Through the years there have been those who in time of need or stress have turned to the Bible as to an old and trusted friend, drawing from the promises therein recorded inspiration, wise counsel, and deep refreshment. Christian Science is encouraging even greater dependence upon it; for one cannot read the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, without being impelled to turn to the Bible, to which this book is a "key." Indeed, the first tenet of Christian Science reads (Science and Health, p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." This requires of the student a familiarity with the Book of all books.

To believe that the Bible is abstruse, contradictory, incomprehensible, or impractical is a mistake. To regard it only as great literature—although such it surely is—is still inadequate. In the light of the teachings of Christian Science the spiritual meaning of the Bible appears, pointing the way in every circumstance and condition, and thousands are daily gaining from its pages practical and positive help in solving all kinds of human problems.

What a beautiful promise is recorded in Christ Jesus' words, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"! What encouragement this gives us to lay down our burdens, "and bear a song away"! How much fresh courage comes to those who may be burdened with a sense of lack or limitation when they contemplate and humbly accept God's admonition and assurance: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith . . . if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it"! The twenty-third and ninety-first Psalms have brought especial comfort, strength, and confidence to those who have understood and trusted in their beautiful promises.

In the healing of sickness and disease, the Bible promises are of inestimable help. In the fourth chapter of II Kings we find the inspiring story of the Shunammite woman whose trust in the prophet's ability to prove God's goodness did not for a moment fail, even in the face of her little son's death. Her steadfast faith and assurance, united with the prophet's trust in God, could only result in the complete restoration of her child to health and freedom. Christ Jesus' promise stands out: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Commenting on this promise on page 328 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus' promise is perpetual. Had it been given only to his immediate disciples, the Scriptural passage would read *you*, not *they*."

Inspired and strengthened by this promise, Christian Scientists go fearlessly forward to help and heal wherever the aid of Christian Science is enlisted. They are assured that it is Truth, and not any human power, that does the healing work; and they thus endeavor to be demonstrators of Truth. From the Bible and Science and Health, their two textbooks, they learn of God's gracious plan for His children; of the inability of erring mortal mind to change or interfere with this plan, and of the ability bestowed on every individual to prove his dominion over all material beliefs which would challenge the truth that God is All-in-all—Life, Truth, Love, ever present good.

To read the Bible with an open and humble thought brings rich reward. To endeavor to live in accordance with its wise and inspired teachings is to broaden and enrich human experience. To couple this effort with unswerving trust in, and reliance on, the glorious promises with which the Bible abounds, is to bring into daily living a peace and contentment that the world can neither give nor take away.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Riding in the Rain

I am riding in the rain, galloping wildly, with a soaking torrent driving against my face, stinging and lashing me and my steed until we are one big glow of vigorous energy, battling against the elements and winning all the time. We pass the trees and the fields, blurred and slashed by streaky sheets of water. We scatter the stones to right and left as we fly on, oblivious of everything except that we are moving rapidly through water and mist in limitless space, free and untrammelled, without a care in the world.

Breathless we drop to an easy trot; clip-clop, clip-clop, no more battling. I jog along in a happy, contented frame of mind. The rain becomes a drizzle, a soothing balm to my face and the coat of my steed. The steam rises from his sweltering sides and the saddle creaks as the water oozes out of it. My horse slips into an easy stride and I am lulled to a drowsy somnolence by the rhythmic beat of his hoofs.

The landscape lies wrapt in a haze of fine rain, like a chiffon scarf that floats and dips as it billows in a breeze. Where it rises I see flashes of tarnished gold and crimson, suspended from dark traceries of branches that jut out from black, shiny tree trunks. They stand immovable, impassive, disdainful of the wreathing scarves flung so lightly and so softly across their austerity.

A regulated clump of black trees hints at a homestead; and, peering, I catch a glimpse of luminous roofs nestling round the house, gabled, and strong with creepers in a shimmering fantasy rioting from orange to gold and flaming scarlet to deep red.

A light wind springs up and we push on, quickening our pace till again we are swinging past hedgerows while the rain is sweeping along. This time it drives us with it. Now we are partners in the boisterous buffeting, running cheek by jowl. My horse and I are the willing sports of the friendly elements.

Then the road winds upward. My horse breaks into a walk. He stumbles and, as the reins are jerked, I shift my gaze from the landscape to the road. It narrows and I hear the drip of the rain from the trees which almost meet in an arch overhead. A lovely canopy of green and gold and streaky red opens here and there to show a gray dome above.

At the top of the hill, the road bends and I see in front of me a great white gate invitingly open. We turn in and canter up the long drive home.

Sentinel firs, black and heavily clustered with drops of rain, stand on each side of the avenue's outer rim. Inside are two lines of silver birches, their leaves turned to copper; and their trunks, glistening and white and wet, rise like finger posts from the sodden turf. On the macadamised, red-brown ribbon of soil my horse's hoofs click as the pace quickens and the sound echoes and reechoes in the brooding stillness.

Then the pace slackens. The inner gate is shut. I rein in beside it, stoop over and unlatch it and, as I turn in, I look back. The sky at the farther end of the drive is blue, the sun is coming out.—But I've had my ride in the rain.

G. R.


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# Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

## Contemporary Coiffures

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

BOBBED hair was at first an appeal for the simple life. Today the medium-length bob lends itself to intricate coiffures. The much-vaunted "return to elegance" suggests elaboration, but the long, thick hair admired in previous periods is not desired. On the contrary, very thick hair is thinned out and long hair submitted to the snip of scissors. Transformations in the form of small pieces are used, not to increase the volume of the "bun" or knot but to add a curl, braid, strand or puff, where it cannot be constructed conveniently out of the natural hair, and where it is needed to develop a desired contour or to emphasize some plane in a face. The art is one of arrangement and although the Victorians would have condemned the present hair fashions as artificial, they are in a profounder sense "natural," inasmuch as they have as their aim the fullest expression of the individuality of the person wearing the coiffure.

To this end the head is molded by the hair. Great emphasis is laid on the fact that the basis of a good coiffure is a correct cut. Unless the hair is prepared for the "dressing" by preliminary work with expert shears which thin out the hair and taper it into many lengths, thereby securing a molded contour before the waves are put in, the waves and curls, however clever, will fail to produce an entirely satisfactory coiffure.

**Rules and Exceptions**

Each face is a special problem, and every ripple and coil is placed where it is for the purpose of stressing the good features and leading the attention away from the less attractive ones. Nevertheless, a few general rules can be laid down.

M. P. Richard, an executive of the Official Hairdressers' Show, held in October at the Hotel Astor, told the writer that asymmetrical effects tended to express a face whose quality was softness, whereas the aquiline, severe, and classic types were well served by straight partings and balanced arrangements. The direction and movement of the hair should always be such, he said, as to enhance the expression of the eyes, varying in character according to whether these are flashing, haughty, mischievous or tender. He confirmed the reports that there is a tendency to draw the hair up from the nape of the neck to a position where once the "Psyche knot" held its protuberant sway. But unlike that Greek coil, the massing of the coiffure usually just a cluster of rather flat curls at the crown, does not extend the contour of the head, although it does produce an uphill line from the brow to the crown which is rather generally becoming. The front of the hair may be dressed in ringlets or deep waves.

The placement of the part is a matter of importance. It should be either in the middle or decidedly on one side or the other. It need not be straight. The writer knows of a girl who corrected the appearance of a slightly crooked nose by using a diagonal parting.

**Other Considerations**

Hair ornaments are much in evidence particularly in the evenings. A bar may hold a group of curls; a comb restrain a mass of hair or puff it out; a rhinestone star affixed to a clip call attention to a specially lovely arrangement, and a band may lie meekly across a head or flare into a halo effect.

An active crusade in behalf of a more intelligent coöperation between hairdressers and milliners is being waged by Creative Metropolitan Modes, composed of representatives from smart establishments in each industry. Hairdressers are recommended to study current hat styles and to create coiffures to suit each; not only that but to suit each type of face which will wear each. Every hairdressing establishment, it is felt, should have a few of the leading hat silhouettes in a wardrobe room.

Women are reminded of the necessity of taking the same care of their hair by means of shampooing and brushing that they used to do before the era of the "permanent." A tendency to rely on the hairdresser not only for coiffures, which is proper, but also for luster, silkiness and good condition of the hair itself, which are not his province, is noticeable and should be corrected.

H. J. K.

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—By Tornello.

**Left—Notice the Small Pompadour in Front. This Is Put In to Make Becoming a Hat With the Off-the-Face Line. The Forward Move Across the Temples Draws Attention to the Softness and Brilliance of the Wearer's Eyes. Right—This Coiffure, by George Melius, Won the First Prize at the New York State Hairdressers Exhibit. It Expresses the New Upward Movement, and the Central Parting at the Back Releases Hair for the Braid Which So Effectively Crowns the Head. The Ornaments Are Cleverly Placed to Emphasize the Importance of This Strand.**

## Purses From Old Silk Stockings

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OLD silk stockings, socks and knitted silk underwear need not be discarded when they are worn out. Attractive and colorful purses, chair seats, footstool covers, small pillow tops or hot-plate mats can be made from such remnants.

Pink and white underwear, and light colored stockings can easily be dyed using any good dye. In choosing the colors, have plenty of green and be sure that the colors harmonize. The colors produce a more striking effect when the dyeing is uneven as this shades the design and gives it depth. To acquire this effect, allow a third of the material to remain in the dye several minutes before dropping the rest of the length by degrees into the kettle. You have, as a result, a length of material which varies from a dark, rich hue to a pale tone of the same color. The dyeing is done, of course, before the material is cut into strips. Men's socks can be used for variety as they are usually woven in several colors and make the design more interesting.

**Materials for Background**

Cut the material into one-quarter inch strips, being careful to follow the line of the knit up and down so that the strips will not ravel too easily. The weight of the silk may vary, but this does not matter as long as the worker does not use the too fragile chiffon stockings. These are not practical or lasting. The plain, monotone stockings can be used for backgrounds when such are desired.

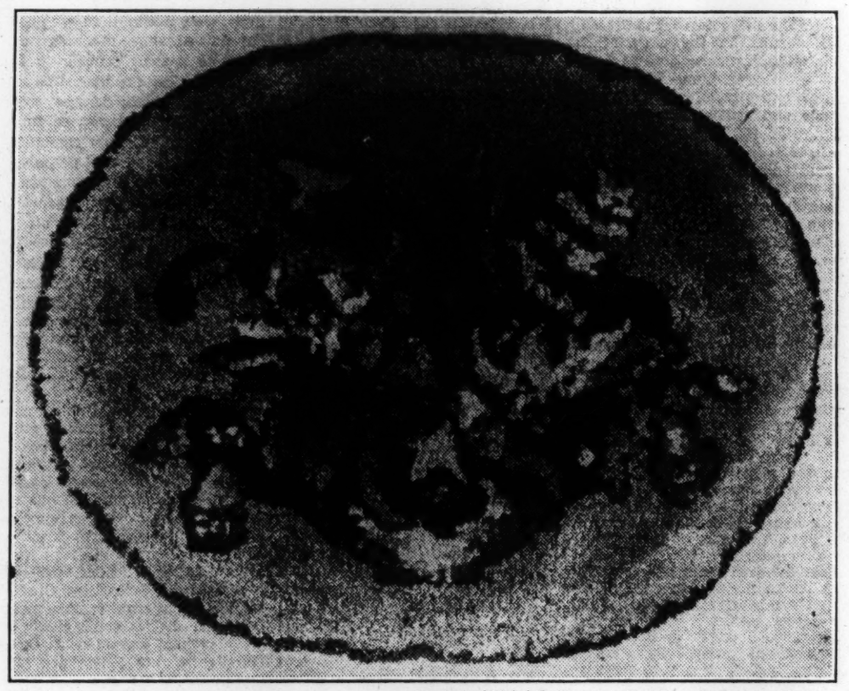
The material into which these cut strips are worked is either fine white cross-stitch canvas, monks cloth, or any heavy material not too fine in weave. When the cross-stitch canvas is used, a neutral background, dark or light, must be worked in on the whole surface around the design. When using monks cloth, only the design needs to be worked and the cloth itself forms a background. Purses can be made on remnants of wool dresses to match the costume.

The design to be worked on the foundation material can be either geometrical or floral. A design of simple flowers well placed and well shaded with darker centers and lighter colorful petals usually is most effective. These designs can be traced or copied from photographs and drawings of flowers in seed catalogues and advertisements, or drawn free-hand by an original worker. Also ideas may be gained from art books in the public library or transfer patterns may be purchased. Butterflies copied from magazines that produce the real color are effective.

For the cross-stitch canvas, the design should be drawn on paper or pasteboard and may be colored. This is placed under the canvas and traced through to the right side. Water-color pencils or water-color paint can be used. Crayon lines will not last long enough to follow in working. In using monks cloth, the design has to be traced on free-hand, but with a little practice, the worker will become skillful in simple designs. Do not make extra lines as they will not erase and there is no worked-in background to cover them.

With the design drawn on the foundation material, the colors chosen beforehand for the various parts of the pattern, and the material cut in strips only as it is ready to be used, the work itself may be started. The method is very similar to that of old-fashioned hooked rugs. Use a No. 12 crochet hook for the fine work and a No. 8 for work on monks cloth. Hold the strips of silk on the under side of the material and with the crochet hook, pull the strips through into small loops on the right side, following the drawn design carefully. Remember to shade the leaves and flowers, using a wide range of colors. The effect is like a miniature hooked rug, with small, even loops close together. It is not necessary to use a frame, but if the worker finds it easier, she may tack the cloth on a small picture frame. Another more novel method of making these bags is to color and shade in the floral design on the material with water-color pencils or water color and work in a monotone background around the flowers. The background can also be crocheted by using a chain stitch through the material. This works up very fast.

The purses may be finished with regular tops of wood or composition or with a handle of the same material as the bag. They are lined with satin and look neater when they are finished off around the edges with a small cord, crocheted out of knitting silk is desired. The cost of making these bags, including the cloth handle, will probably not exceed 25 cents. These colorful bags are much admired and there is a ready market for them.



Courtesy of Mabel T. Stearns to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**A Colorful Hot Plate Mat Made From Old Silk Stockings**

## Christmas Cookies

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE'S desire to give to friend or neighbor a simple, cheery remembrance at the holiday season may often be satisfied by the giving of Christmas cookies. A box lined with gay-colored paper, filled with tiny wafers artistically arranged, wrapped in tissue, and tied with a fluffy bow is a gift which delights both the giver and the recipient.

Christmas cookies are not difficult to make, the chief requirements are that they must be rich, small, and decorative. Bits of chopped candied fruit, or colored sugar sprinkled on the top of a sugar cooky which has been cut in an attractive design glorifies the simplest recipe. Cookies cut in shapes of stars, bells, or animals carry with them the holiday greetings in a delightful way. A raisin, nut, or candied cherry, either green or red, placed in the center of a plain cooky helps to add a colorful touch to the interesting box.

The gift may be made more elaborate by the use of a decorated tin box either round or square, such as is often used for fruit cake. The use of this type of box makes the gift a lasting one since tin boxes are useful about the house for a variety of purposes.

The following are good foundation recipes which may be varied by the decorations used and by the size and shape of the cutters.

**Crumbles**

Cream together
2 cups of butter and
2 cups of sugar. Add
1 teaspoon of salt
1 cup of drained grated pineapple
1 cup of ground nut meats, and
6 cups of flour. Pat lightly on a floured board, using as little extra flour for rolling as possible. Roll, cut into cooky shapes, decorate as desired. Bake in buttered tins, 20 minutes, oven temperature 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Caramel Crisps**

Cream together
1 cup of butter
1½ cups brown sugar
1 cup ground nut meats
1 cup ground candied fruit
3 cups flour
1 tablespoon orange juice. Roll with as little extra flour as possible. Shape and cut. Bake 20 minutes, oven temperature 350 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Date Squares**

Mix together
1 cup sugar
1 cup finely chopped dates
1 cup chopped nut meats
4 well beaten eggs, and
1 teaspoon baking powder. Add gradually
1 cup ground bread crumbs. Place mixture about one inch deep in buttered tins. Bake slowly about 30 minutes, oven temperature 250 degrees. When cold cut in one and one-half inch squares and roll in powdered sugar.

## This Little Pig Went to Market

**Adventures in Home Making**

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

I WAS sitting on the porch of my summer cottage doing a bit of needlepoint. The only sounds on the soft summer air were the tinkling murmur of the river a short distance away and the faint sighing of the breeze in the trees overhead.

Suddenly I heard frantic shrieks coming from what seemed to be the throats of a hundred children. Actually there were only four, but what they lacked in numbers was more than compensated in volume. "He'll get away. He'll get away," they shouted.

Dropping my work I hurried to the yard to assist, if possible, in the apprehension of some outlaw.

"Where is he?" I inquired of a freckle-faced, intensely excited urchin. "There, see, he'll get away!" I looked in the direction indicated by a very stubby, very dirty little thumb, and there I saw a little white pig, just about as big as a minute and just about as swift.

"He'll get away!" The statement seemed to me to be entirely outside the situation. He was away, gloriously, happily away.

Just at that moment the neighborhood canines appeared from all directions. They added their quota to the general confusion. The little pig ran a bit faster, and then apparently realizing that he was to lose the race, decided upon the use of strategy. He turned abruptly around and faced the dogs. He said as plainly as pig ever spoke, "Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?"

Astonished at the turn of affairs the dogs stopped, standing in a sort of semicircle a few feet from him. One of them approached him. A little pink snout was lifted toward the furry face above it. A moment of conference ensued and then the canine ambassador reported to his associates that an armistice had been effected. They ran on down the road in search of squirrels or rabbits, who were not so opinionated as was the little pig. I almost heard them say, "Pigs is Pigs."

My admiration for pigs in general, and this one in particular, increased rapidly as I watched him run under prickly raspberry bushes where the children could not comfortably follow him.

I persuaded the children to "get away," promising them that I would return the pig to his rightful bed and board by evening. Then I walked slowly toward the river where piggy was meditating. I wondered if he would consider swimming, which seemed to be his only means of escape at the moment. He was cornered, and in a few minutes I had him in my lap and we were "sitting upon a rock, at half-past two by the meetinghouse clock."

At first he protested; he was too big a boy to sit in laps, or so he tried to convince me by the most impolite use of his claws—or are they claws? They're sharp anyhow.

By dint of my judicious rubbing and scratching him under his chin—is it a chin?—and along his spinal column, he was presently a subdued and placid companion. We had a very enjoyable conversazione.

I apologized to him for Charles Lamb and his essay on a subject which must be a painful one to him. I reminded him that Gilbert K. Chesterton had been more discerning when he had said, "I never could imagine why pigs should not be kept as pets. To begin with, pigs are very beautiful animals."

I told him that E. V. Lucas, who never, never writes an essay on a trivial subject, had embodied in one of his essays a letter to a pig, and that it was a good letter too, indited to "Pig of My Heart." I quoted from that letter as well as I could from memory, "Finally, a word of thanks for your assistance in helping us out in invective. The people that we don't like—what do we call them?—We fall back on you and merely say they are pigs. The child who eats too quickly, the man who won't have the window open in the railway carriage, the woman who edges her way very unjustly into a queue, the boy who demurs at the punctual bath—each is rapidly characterized as a pig. As I say, it saves us trouble to think no further and to borrow your name in this way; but it isn't fair because they did not go to you to learn these habits. . . .

"I wonder if you ever tick off the pigs you object to by calling them men, or are you too well-mannered?"

By this time piggy was supremely contented. He rested quietly in my arms as I carried him home. Our way led us past the "general store." Several men were seated on a bench in front of it sunning themselves, for all the world like a lot of—mud-turtles—that was a narrow escape! They laughed as we passed, and I heard one of them say, "Is he alive? Why doesn't he squeal?"

You see, they didn't know that this was the little pig that went to market, not the one that cried "Wee, wee, wee, wee," all the way home.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Wonderful gifts—these Pequot sheets! There never was a woman who had too many. Every woman *knows* their sterling goodness. To your "Merry Christmas" they serenely add: "Good Night—Sweet Dreams."
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Ask your dealer for free cranberry recipe cards. You will be surprised how good these recipes are.
Eatmor Cranberries

*The Recipes*
on this page
have been approved for
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Delicious Feast Ready to Serve in 10 Minutes
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Old Virginia Brunswick Stew
Packed Under Government Supervision by—
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NEW LOW RATES
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria

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New innovations service—comfort
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LOWER RAILROAD FARES—HIGHER STANDARDS OF SERVICE
A clean ride on a Double Track, Rock Ballasted Railroad; protected by automatic train control and signals. A money-saving, joyous experience. No fuel bills. Heavy clothing not needed. Low living costs.
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"Radio in Every Room"

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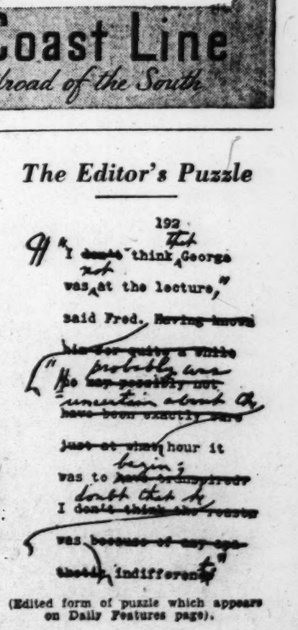
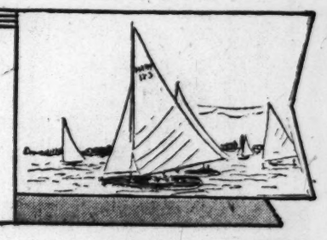


(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

# Miami and Miami Beach Hotels

Resorts **Florida** Apartments



AMERICA'S FINEST OCEAN-FRONT HOTEL

Because it values the enviable position it enjoys in the play life of those who cherish a taste for good living and have the means to indulge it . . . because it appreciates that a keen sense of values is invariably the companion of good taste . . . the Roney Plaza has declined to permit the bright outlook for better times to influence its tariff schedule.

Rates this year at the Roney remain the same, while many physical improvements have been made to enhance the high standards of guest comfort, extraordinary service and brilliant social life which have made it famous.

OPEN FROM NOVEMBER 15TH TO MAY 1ST

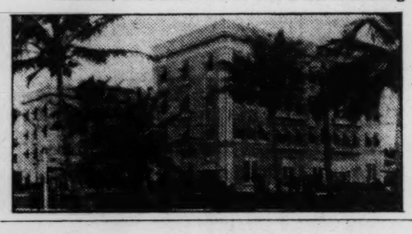
For literature, information, and reservations address the hotel direct or see your travel agent.

RONEY PLAZA

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

**MIRAMAR HOTEL**

MIAMI, FLORIDA—*For the Discriminating Florida Visitor*



Our rates are still moderate

*May we quote them?*

H. G. CLOYES
Lessee-Mgr.

Three blocks from Christian Science church.

*Holly Hill Inn, Davenport, Fla., under same direction.*

**The MILDRED LEE APARTMENTS**
948 W. 48TH STREET
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
Thirty modern apartments of one and two bedroom type. Frigidaires

**CLYDE COURT APARTMENTS**
MIAMI, FLORIDA
73 beautiful apartments completely furnished: steam heat; Frigidaires. Rates and booklet upon application. Under management of Owner.
C. G. DUTTENHOFER

**GULF STREAM APARTMENTS**
MIAMI BEACH FLORIDA

*Directly on the Ocean with Private Beach.*

Apartments that appeal to the discriminating; sun bathing facilities; heated.

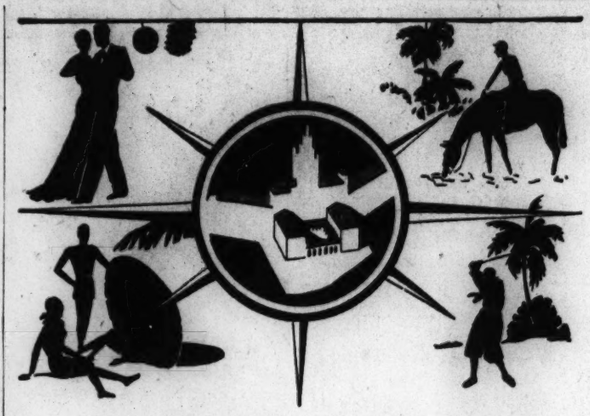
GARAGE AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS

J. A. Benson
Managing Director

**TRIANON APARTMENTS**
702 13th Street
Miami Beach, Florida
34 Apartments—12 Hotel Rooms
Each Apartment Accommodating from 4 to 6 persons.
RATES $325 to $600 FOR SEASON

**Brompton Manor**
*APARTMENTS*
New 1933 Frigidaire; no meter deposits; quiet residential section; walking distance to beach; rents reasonable.
1017 Jefferson Ave., Miami Beach

**Sheridan Apartments**
737 Jefferson Avenue, Miami Beach
23 Apartments, each accommodating from 3 to 6 persons
Steam Heat
*Season rental from $200 to $500*
MRS. MARY T. BURNS



**CENTER OF THE WINTERTIME WORLD**

In this year of transition, the Miami Biltmore gives significant impetus to "the new modernism" with the most brilliant and diversified schedule of resort entertainment ever offered . . . a plan embracing events of national interest in every department of sports . . . gay activities to satisfy every mood . . . full privileges in the Florida Year Round Clubs (Miami Biltmore Country Club, Roney Plaza Cabaña Sun Club at Miami Beach, Key Largo Anglers Club on the Florida "keys"), including aerocar transportation to ALL points of interest, autogiro service between hotel and beach, sea-sled—*without extra cost* (thus saving you in taxi and other fares the amount of an ordinary hotel bill!)

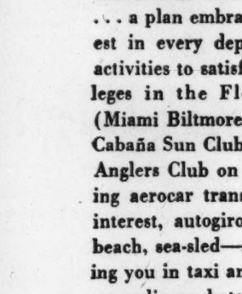
In short, here is a COMPLETE VACATION in "The Center of the Wintertime World", as well as luxurious living in one of America's greatest hotel estates . . . offered at a cost that will fit into a budget that was set up even before good times peeped around that well-known corner.

Open October 28th to June 30th

For information, literature and reservations address the hotel direct or see your travel agent.

**MIAMI BILTMORE**

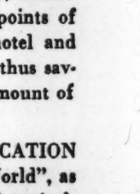
CORAL GABLES, MIAMI, FLORIDA



**COLUMBUS HOTEL**
On Biscayne Bay
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Sixteen floors of luxurious comfort where modern appointments and thoughtful service contribute a more ample measure of happiness to smart living. Convenient to every important attraction in the greater Miami area.

*European or American Plan*
Wm. M. Gale, Manager



Biscayne Room
Dining salon deluxe. Rendezvous of the smart cosmopolitan group. Overlooking Biscayne Bay, Bayfront Park and the Atlantic Ocean.

78 degrees WARM in the Cities of the Sun

*Official U. S. Weather Bureau Report for the Miami area yesterday*

**OUTWITTING WINTER . . . . economically**

ALL YOUR FRIENDS are basking under the palm trees these days — outwitting winter in the Cities of the Sun. Nothing like a dip in the surf, a round of golf or a deep-sea fishing jaunt to kindle the fires of youth and start the red blood coursing through your veins. And it costs so little this year that you really wonder how you can afford to stay at home.

**WHAT IT COSTS**

Cozy apartments, completely furnished and equipped, from $200 to $600 for six months; larger, more elaborate units, $750 to $2500. 157 modern hotels at unusually moderate rates on Ocean, Bay and River. Small furnished bungalows or large estates. Come by plane, train, bus or steamer—it's only 12 to 48 hours from practically all Northern and Middle Western points. Low winter tourist fares are now in effect. Or, it's fun to drive down leisurely through changing scenery from winter to summer climate in your own car.

**Outdoor Sports Capital of America**

**GOLFING:** 11 sporty courses. Many major tournaments. Palm-lined grass fairways.

**FISHING:** 653 varieties of wily game fish in river, bay and ocean. 300 boats for charter.

**POLO:** International stars. Fastest ponies. Matches three times a week at Miami Beach.

**YACHTING:** Miami Beach Regatta. Sailboating. World's finest anchorage for yachts.

**PARK SPORTS:** Free band concerts and entertainment. Tennis and all park games.

**SURF BATHING:** Eight miles of ocean beach. Surf temperature averages 70° F.

«Free Booklet»
*Write Dept. of Information, Miami; or Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach, Florida, for Free colorfully illustrated sports booklet.*

**MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH**


## Miami Spreads Its Program Of Sports Under Eye of World

### Florida's Famous Winter Resort Prepares to Draw Tourists Not Only From North America but Also European Countries

*By* E. G. Sewell
Mayor of Miami, Florida
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, outdoor sports capital of America and world's largest winter resort city, becomes host to both hemispheres this season. Always famous as a wintertime resort for snowbound citizens of North America, this year Miami will be the smart resort for Europeans as well.

Europeans are coming because they can buy more dollars in terms of foreign currency; and economy is just as important today as it was two years ago. Americans, of course, have learned by experience they can live in Miami for the same money they would have to spend at home.

In the grand manner befitting her rôle as a world resort, Miami has planned a million-dollar sports and entertainment program for the edification, enjoyment and entertainment of her guests throughout the season. It's what old-time circus men would call the "greatest show on earth." There's something to do, something to see, every minute of the time you're here. No matter what summer sport you prefer, it's here for you to enjoy all winter long.

**Program of Sports**

For instance, highlights of the sports program include daily big game fishing, utilizing more than 300 charter boats, a sport enjoyed by scores of thousands of tourists; polo matches between international stars three times a week at Miami Beach; the Miami Beach Regatta and weekly regattas with world's championship events; golfing on eleven splendid courses, with the $10,000 Biltmore Open, the International Four Ball and the Miami Open; national tennis stars' winter competition; aquatic meets with national stars; horse show, dog show; intersectional football championship; New York Giants winter series with other big league baseball teams and so on. The list of events and entertainments is almost endless.

People who have not visited Miami perhaps will find it difficult to appreciate the enormous visitor-capacity of the city and its environs, totaling 150,000 guests at one time. The tourist industry has grown at such a remarkable rate during the past decade that now even a conservative estimate would rank Miami as the world's greatest exclusively winter resort city. It is estimated that the winter tourist total approximates a half million visitors. If their expenditures average $100 each, Miami's tourist industry may be easily valued at $50,000,000 annually This is approximately one-third of the tourist income for the State as a whole.

Miami alone has 135 hotels and more than 1200 apartment buildings, to say nothing of the facilities of Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah and other suburban communities. Add to this some 5000 furnished bungalows, homes and beautiful estates, and you will get some idea of the expansion of population which takes place here each winter season. The water frontage of Miami alone extends ten miles along the shores of Biscayne Bay, which with the picturesque Miami River provides hundreds of sites for hotels and apartments of more than ordinary beauty of enviroment.

A never-ending source of wonderment and delight to the Northern visitor are the tropical shrubs, flowers and trees which form the setting for so much of Miami's residential area. There are 29 varieties of palms, including the stately Royal Palm, the graceful coconut, the Washingtonian, date, fishtail, traveler's, sergeant and cocoplumosus palms. Brilliantly colored blooms which attract immediate attention are the hibiscus, bougainvillea, begonia and shrubs such as the croton and acalphia.

**Surf Bathing**

Of course the surf bathing is conceded by everyone to be the finest in the world along these shores, due largely to the constant 70 degree temperature. The 60-mile wide Gulf Stream flows offshore here only a few miles and never varies more than two degrees from its 72-degree normal the year around. For the sailor or motor-boat enthusiast, there are miles and miles of canals, rivers, lakes and inlets as well as the bay and, of course, the Atlantic Ocean. The clean white sandy beach is eight miles long, with plenty of room for everybody without overcrowding.

We are rather proud, too, of the many civic projects and improvements that give this city its progressive modern aspect. There are 600 miles of paved streets, three splendid causeways leading to the beach, the famous $5,000,000 Biscayne Boulevard and $3,000,000 Bayfront Park. This park is located in the center of downtown, along the bayfront, and is said to be the most beautiful tropical park in the country. Free band concerts are held here throughout the season, as well as weekly lectures by noted national and international figures.

Along the bayfront is also the world's finest yacht anchorage, a rendezvous for the largest and most luxurious craft that sail the seven seas. A list of Miami's winter yachting visitors includes such well known names as W. K. Vanderbilt, the Astors, Col. E. H. R. Green, Harvey Firestone, Webb Jay, Gar Wood, Henry L. Doherty, Joseph E. Widener, Arthur Curtis James, Charles F. Kettering, John Hays Hammond Jr., R. J. Reynolds, J. N. Welch, Harry Guggenheimer, Alfred I. du Pont and many others.

The municipal yacht basin accommodates some 300 charter boats, skippered by experienced guides who know just where the big game fish of the deep sea are to be found. There are 653 varieties of fish to be found in these waters, ranging from the giant whipray, swordfish, sailfish, tarpoon, barracuda and jewfish which often weigh 100 pounds and more down to the grouper, snapper, mackerel, grunts and sand perch which fit easily into your frying pan.

## Hundreds of Yachts From Over World Winter at Miami

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—Jumping to first place as the favorite winter harbor for palatial yachts, Miami now far surpasses the famous resorts of southern France and California in the number of expensive craft gathering here from all parts of the world, according to Capt. Jack Bauder, Miami's dockmaster, who keeps in touch with yachting affairs the world over.

Where other winter harbors may be host to five or six yachts of the largest class, 100 feet and over, Miami's average number each winter is 55. The total number of yachts, including the smaller craft, is between 200 and 300, Captain Bauder says.

Increased facilities for handling the big yachts are demanded this season, the dockmaster declares, and plans are now under way to have new docks ready by the first of the year.

In spite of financial conditions, the yachting traffic has kept up surprisingly well, he says, and this season, according to reservations, promises to be a busy one in the harbor. More yachts from foreign countries will be here than ever before.

The Arcadia from Boston was the first yacht of the season to arrive here.

## Federal Fund Puts 3000 Men at Work in Florida

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 8—Approximately 3000 men have been put to work adding to and improving the already paved 9000 miles of Florida highway, because of the Government's outright gift of $5,231,000 to increase employment.

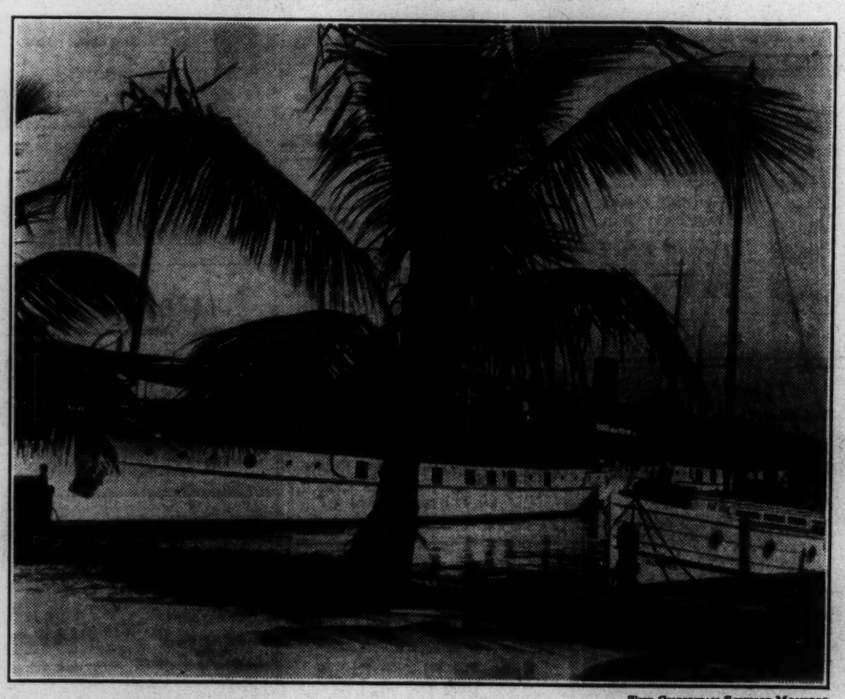
The work now under contract includes 39 projects and extends into 27 counties. It represents links in 20 highways. Sixty-seven per cent of the amount allotted to Florida has already been contracted for. Other projects will be started this month.

## Shuffleboard Club Playing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Shuffleboard Club, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world, is again playing in day and night shifts on the recreation grounds of this city. This organization has an annual membership of more than 3000 tourists. The city provides more than 80 shuffleboard courts in Mirror Lake and waterfront parks. This year the courts have been lighted for evening play.

## *In the Shade of the Palms*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Harbor's Activity Grows**

Costly Yachts From All Over the World Meet in This Semi-Tropical Haven When Snow Flies Up North

## McAllister Hotel

On Biscayne Bay
MIAMI, FLORIDA
550 Rooms-550 Baths
Modern-Fireproof
Steam Heat Throughout
Sensible Rates
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING

## Alhambra Hotel

MIAMI, FLA.
SAYWARD GALBRAITH, Manager
A modern, quiet family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay. Two blocks from center of theatre and shopping district. Moderate rates.

## Rutherford Hotel

One of the smaller hotels—centrally located, with modern comforts, conveniences, and service. Steam heat.
F. J. FOLEY, *Manager*
135 N. E. 3rd St., MIAMI, FLORIDA

## Berni Hotel

*On Biscayne Boulevard*
MIAMI, FLORIDA
F. J. Rand, *Manager*
A modern quiet family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay and Municipal Park. 65 rooms all with bath.
$2.00 up single $3.00 up double

## PATRICIA

HOTEL
Ft. Dallas Park
Overlooking Biscayne Bay, Miami
98 Rooms 98 Baths
Rates—Single from $2.50 up

## Moses Band Reëngaged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Everett Allyn Moses and his band have been secured by the city of St. Petersburg for another season to present the daily band concerts in the open-air amphitheater in Williams Park. During the past summer this band made a tour of the country, appearing at the Chicago Exposition and many important cities of the north and east.

*"Comfort with Economy"*
For Those Who Prefer to Live in An Atmosphere Reminiscent of Old Spain
**THE SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL**
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
Excellent accommodations—rooms large and airy — apartments completely equipped, Tropical patio, Loggia, Lounge, Roof Garden, Soda Shop, Dining Room.

## HOTEL ALCAZAR

MIAMI, FLORIDA
One of Miami's largest and finest hotels. Steam heat throughout and every room with combination shower and tub. Two-channel radio. Dining room, coffee shop and Florida's most beautiful roof garden. Moderate rates for fine accommodations.
*Facing Beautiful Biscayne Bay*

## HOTEL HALCYON

MIAMI FLORIDA

Not quite so modern and luxurious as the Alcazar, but most comfortably furnished, and its spacious sun-parlors, lobbies and porches give it a distinctive charm.
Very Conservative Rates

*An Architectural Landmark in the Heart of Miami's Downtown District.*
FOR FOLDER AND RATES WRITE DIRECT TO EITHER HOTEL.

## Hotel PANCOAST Miami Beach Florida

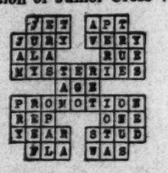
OPEN THE YEAR AROUND
American Plan: December through March. European Plan: April through November

Life at The Pancoast has a distinctive savor—quite different from the crowded accommodations so common in many large resort hotels. The gardens, the aviary, the whispering cocoanut palms, the cabanas and private beach are characteristic of the tropical surroundings. Guest rooms have sun porches overlooking the ocean French chefs specialize in appetizing menus. Early season arrivals indicate the advisability of making reservations without delay.

J. A. PANCOAST, *President*
L. B. SPRAGUE, *Manager*

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN

**Solution of Junior Cross-Word**



*When you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.*

165 ROOMS 165 BATHS
**Robert Clay Hotel**
In Historic Ft. Dallas Park, Miami
Downtown—Modern Comforts—Steam Heat—Rates from $2.50 single, $4.00 double.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

**Olethian Court Apartments**
630 N. E. 22nd Terrace, Miami
*On the Bay*
Near Christian Science church
32 units—large and small.
Rates reasonable.

# St. Petersburg Hotels

Resorts **Florida** Apartments

**PRINCESS MARTHA HOTEL**

The Princess Martha is a modern, fireproof hotel situated in the heart of the Sunshine City across the street from Williams Park, and within walking distance of every point of interest. Real hospitality, splendid dining room and restaurant. 250 rooms. European plan.

A. L. MANNING, Manager.

ST. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

**OAK LODGE**
235 3RD AVENUE NORTH
St. Petersburg, Florida
*A Most Attractive Homelike Atmosphere in Which to Enjoy the Winter Season.*
RATES ON APPLICATION

**ALLISON HOTEL**
Corner Third St. and Second Ave. North
Opposite Williams Park
St. Petersburg, Fla.
*A Winter Home in the Heart of the City*
STEAM HEAT ELEVATOR
American and European Plans
Excellent Dining Room Service
*Write for Season Rates*

Modern ● Fireproof
Private Baths Steam Heat
*Just Across the Street from First Church of Christ, Scientist*
**Hotel Hilcrest**
220 5th Avenue No.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
*WRITE FOR RATES*

ON TAMPA BAY
FLORIDA'S FOREMOST RESORT
The Vinoy Park HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG FLORIDA
Booklet
Summer Resort NEW OCEAN HOUSE

**HOTEL ALEXANDER**
EUROPEAN
537 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
*In the Heart of the City*
Steam Heat Elevator Service
Rooms with or without baths.
*Your Comfort and Enjoyment—Our Pleasure*
Rates on Application
A. McMURRY & SON, Managers

**CENTRAL HOTEL**
(EUROPEAN)
2nd Street at First Avenue North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Conveniently located to all city activities. Well heated — room with or without bath. Special season rates on application.

***Applegate Hotel***
(EUROPEAN—FIREPROOF)
226 5th Avenue North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
*Directly opposite Christian Science church.*
Quality—Service—Economy
Every Room with Private Bath
Complimentary Continental Breakfast
*Write for Special Season Rate.*

IN THE SUNSHINE CITY
STOP AT THE NEW
**PHEIL HOTEL**
In the heart of St. Petersburg—just a few minutes' walk from parks, waterfront, shops and theatres. 130 rooms, each with bath and shower. Modern, fireproof. European plan. Reasonable rates.
I. V. BRING, Manager
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

**Hotel Albemarle**
*Overlooking Tampa Bay*
145 3RD AVENUE N. E.
*St. Petersburg's Distinctive Hotel of Quality and Genuine Hospitality*
Rates—Room, Bath and Meals
$2.50 to $5.00 a Day

**Edgewater Inn**
American and European
7th Ave. and Beach Drive North
*Overlooking Tampa Bay*
Steam Heat, Elevator, Easy Walking Distance to All Tourist Attractions; Rooms with or without bath.
*Management*—MRS. GILBERT BUSH
*Formerly Ponce De Leon Hotel*
ST. PETERSBURG

**WEST COAST INN**
on Waterfront
St. Petersburg, Fla.
*Close in, Tempting Cuisine. Low rates.*
*American Plan*
CHAS. A. WEIR

**I.X.L. Apartments**
125 7TH AVENUE N.E.
5 Rooms and Bath—2 Bedrooms, Twin Beds and Double Beds, Living Room, Kitchen, Dining Room; elegantly and comfortably furnished; gas, steam and electric heat.
*Season Rate to June—$600.00*
Also other apartments in St. Petersburg.
*Write for rates.*

A Resort Hotel of Merit
*Booklet on Request*
OWNER MANAGEMENT
J. Lee Barnes, Pres. Paul Barnes, Manager
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

**Floronton Hotel**
*(EUROPEAN)*
Coffee Shop Dining Room
Investigate what this hotel offers to make your visit a pleasant one.
*Located Downtown, Near the Waterfront*
Corner 1st Avenue and 2nd Street North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

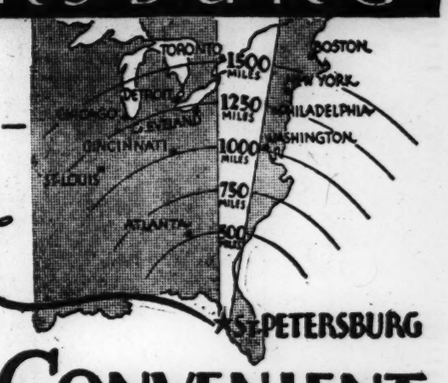
**Flori De Leon**
APARTMENTS
Central, elegantly furnished and well equipped; fireproof; 3 elevators; Frigidaires; steam heated.
*Apply for rates.*
130 Fourth Ave. North
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

**Royal Palm Hotel**
EUROPEAN MODERN—FIREPROOF
5th Street South, Near Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
100 Rooms—100 Baths
In the Center of Everything
*"Where Friendliness and Courtesy Are Blended Into An Atmosphere of Homelike Comfort."*

*—for a*
**Memorable Vacation**
Opening December eighteenth
...new comforts and attractions... traditional hospitality... the same management and staff of former years... Exceptional cuisine... American plan... Sensible charges. Booklet. S. LUND and SORENO LUND, JR., Managers.

ST. PETERSBURG FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG




*This Year Come to*
**America's Convenient Winter Playground**

*Come By*
MOTOR
RAIL
WATER
AIR
Take your choice of transportation and head South to St. Petersburg — the nearest point in America's sub-tropics. See what it is like on the sunny side of life in Florida!

Down on the warm west coast of Florida, on a little peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay, is sunny St. Petersburg, "America's Convenient Winter Playground." Study your map and you will see how close it is to you. By rail it's just an overnight trip for two-thirds of America's population. By air it's only a matter of hours; by steamer, a joyous voyage; by auto or motor-bus, a short delightful trip over smooth paved highways all the way.

And when you arrive here, what a world of happiness awaits you! It must be good, for 150,000 visitors come here each year! St. Petersburg offers you the winning combination of a sub-tropical climate, the greatest playground of the Southland, every kind of sport and entertainment, and all that goes with a leading resort center, at surprisingly reasonable costs. More than 100 hotels, some 300 apartment houses, many furnished homes. Come. Be care-free and comfortable in the Sunshine City!

**St. Petersburg FLORIDA**
THE SUNSHINE CITY
AMERICA'S CONVENIENT WINTER PLAYGROUND

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

D. D. DEADERICK, Sec'y,
Chamber of Commerce,
St. Petersburg, Florida.

I'm interested in knowing more about St. Petersburg. Please send me your new booklet.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____


# St. Petersburg Looks Forward To Record Number of Visitors

## *Hotels Open Earlier Than Usual and Transportation Companies Report Big Increase in Passengers to the 'Sunshine City'*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 8—The people of this resort city on Florida's gulf coast are enthusiastic over what they consider definite indications that the coming tourist season will surpass any they have experienced, including the peak year of 1929-30. Already a larger crowd of winter visitors has arrived than is usually here by the first of January. Hotels are opening earlier than usual; some apartment houses are already filled; and business men are buying earlier and larger stocks of merchandise.

The registrations at the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce for September, October and November were 8465 this year as compared with 7669 for the same period in 1929, when registrations reached their highest point. This figure is merely an index, it being assumed that about one person out of four registers.

The number of automobiles with foreign licenses coming over Gandy Bridge, which spans Tampa Bay between Tampa and St. Petersburg, showed an increase of about 20 per cent in November of this year over November of last year. There were 2323 cars from other states and Canada crossing the bridge southward in November, 1933.

The Clyde-Mallory line reports more steamship passengers already carried to Florida this year than were transported up to Christmas last year. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Seaboard make similar reports, and the Greyhound bus lines show a 20 per cent increase over last year.

The entire tourist program of the "Sunshine City" has been overhauled and improved in preparation for the entertainment of the community's guests. Parks and playgrounds have been put in finest condition and a new area to be known as Bartlett Park is being improved as one of the city's civil works projects.

Word has been received that the Goodyear dirigible Resolute will arrive in St. Petersburg early this month to be here during the winter for experimental work and passenger service. A number of private planes already have arrived at the Water Front Airport. Work is now starting on the $300,000 seaplane base for the Coast Guard which has been authorized for construction here.

The great United States Veterans Home located on beautiful Seminole Point in St. Petersburg, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico and Boca Ciega Bay, is now completed and already is filled to capacity.

The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations already are laying plans for the annual Festival of the States which will be held here in March and which will be more elaborate than any festival of previous years. It will include a great outdoor pageant, several parades, balls, tournaments, big league baseball games and many other attractions.

## Many Hotels Open In St. Petersburg

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This city's 141 hotels and 450 apartment houses are making extra preparations this season to take care of the thousand of tourists who are expected during the coming months.

The Princess Martha Hotel, under the management of Mr. A. L. Manning, has just completed the building of a new lobby on the ground floor and has moved the dining room from the second to the first floor.

Mr. Soreno Lund Jr., manager of the Soreno Hotel, announces plans to open this hostelry on Dec. 18 and says that advance reservations are considerably ahead of last year.

The Vinoy Park Hotel, under direction of Mr. Clement E. Kennedy, will open New Year's day; the Don Ce-Sar on Jan. 6. The Pheil Hotel, which is now completing a number of important improvements, will this year be under the management of Mr. I. V. Bring of Atlantic City. The West Coast Inn, managed by Mr. Charles A. Weir, is already open, as are a large number of the citys hotels.

# *Hotel 'Knitters and Knockers' Fade Away in Age of Speed*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—What has become of the rocking chair brigades, otherwise known as the "knitters and knockers," that used to perch in formidable array along the lengthy verandas of resort hotels and keep up a verbal barrage against all comers?

Twenty-five years or more ago, when American resort hotels, North, South, East or West, were low, rambling, wooden structures, the spacious verandas, or galleries as some liked to call them, which generally surrounded the building, were about the most important part of the house. To provide space for endless rows of rocking chairs seemed to be the raison d'être for resort hostelries.

How different the modern tall, steel-constructed hotels that have supplanted the old, low, spreading-porch style at the smart resorts of today. The speed and jazz age demands much more than plenty of space to sit and rock. The automobile has dragged even the oldest habitué off the porches. True, the new hotels do provide attractive places to sit out of doors, loggias, terraces, patios, etc., but rarely verandas.

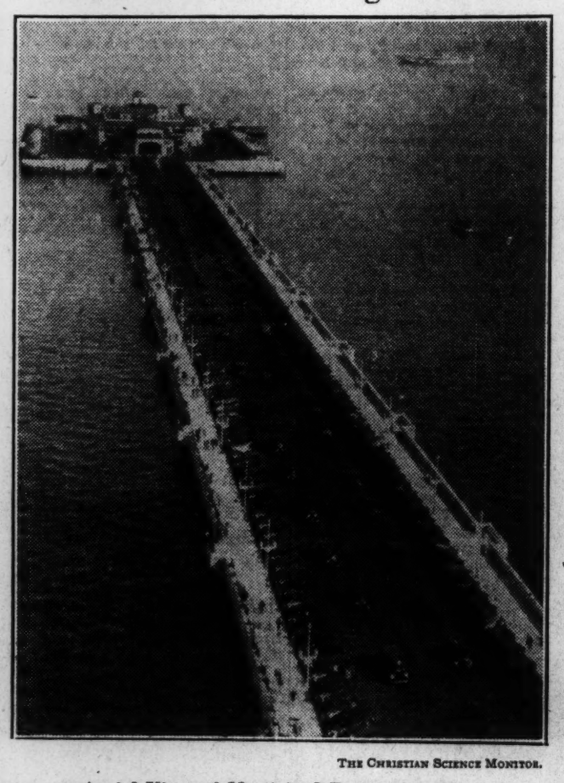
Nobody apparently has time nowadays to sit very long anywhere, or even to stay in one hotel any length of time, so the managers say. Formerly when a resort hotel filled up it was for the season. Now a steady procession of guests comes and goes each day as the automobiles carry tourists from one famous resort to another, covering a score or more in a vacation.

Perhaps Atlantic City led the way in skyscraper resort hotel styles when the Boardwalk became so popular that every house of importance had to have the famous promenade for its address, so a limited space pushed accommodations upward. But Miami now has one of the most interesting arrays of modern resort structures in the country. Here the old style is practically unknown; modern, palatial structures in brilliant tropical settings have quickly taken the place of the old order.

When Mr. Henry M. Flagler built the Royal Palm Hotel on the shores of Biscayne Bay at the mouth of the Miami River 37 years ago, it stood alone in the wilderness. The spacious low, wooden building, with almost miles of verandas, was the perfect example of the ideal resort hotel of that day. It rivaled even the famous Royal Poincianna at Palm Beach, built a few years previously.

Today, only the beautiful exotic gardens remain on the site of the Royal Palm, razed several years ago to make way for progress. The Royal Poincianna in Palm Beach still stands, but its doors have remained closed many seasons, and its long, empty verandas only echo the chatter of a more leisurely age that progress has obscured.

## *Adds to St. Petersburg's Charm*



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## Growing Art Colony At St. Petersburg Adding New Faces

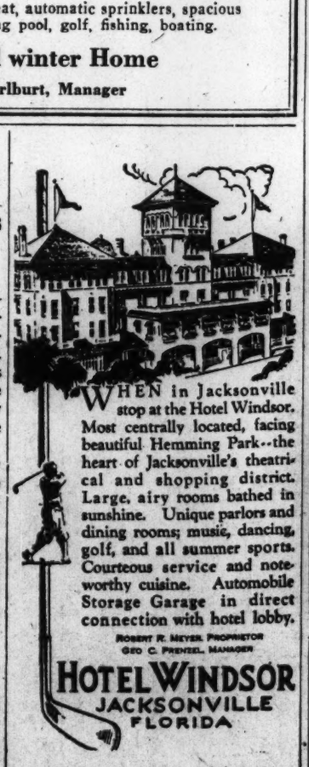
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 8—At the conclusion of the sixth annual convention of the Florida Federation of Art held in this city, Mrs. Walter Fuller of St. Petersburg was reëlected president and Jacksonville was named the 1934 convention city with the Jacksonville League of Fine Arts as the host club.

This city's art colony is steadily growing and now includes more than a dozen of the country's well-known artists, illustrators and cartoonists. Several of these have purchased homes here and are making the sunshine city their year 'round residence. Among these are George C. Hill, Polly Knipp Hill, Mark Dixon Dodd, Haskell Coffin, and Frank Duhme.

Billy Debeck, producer of "Barney Google and Spark Plug," A. R. (Pop) Momand, who produced the comic strip "Keeping Up With the Jones," W. Bishop, maker of the "Muggs McGinnis" comics, and Robert Dickey, who draws the famous dog pictures of "Beans and Mrs. Beans" are all residents of St. Petersburg.

Other artists who make this their home for a part of the year at least include James Montgomery Flagg, Marshall Frantz, Mrs. Eva Bernstein, Chajleskwin Inkead and Frank Fiore.

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*When You Visit a Florida Hotel or Write for Information Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor*

# Financial: Market Quotations

## Prices Hold Well Notwithstanding Moderate Selling

### Late Quotations Somewhat Mixed But Tone Rules Fairly Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Profits tempted speculators in both stocks and staples today, and prices sagged moderately before support appeared.

Despite the mild reaction in equities, sentiment continued rather optimistic as business and industrial news seemed to have supplanted, at least for the time being, the monetary controversy as a market influence.

With the gold rate again unchanged, the dollar moved narrowly in foreign exchange dealings.

Late quotations were a trifle mixed but the undertone of the market remained fairly steady. Alcohols braced after forenoon heaviness, National Distillers cancelling a point loss.

Santa Fe, U. S. Steel and Allied Chemical ruled about unchanged. Auburn, Loews and American Telephone were firm, but United Aircraft, Chrysler, Case and American Smelting were asy.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Grains were off about a cent a bushel at one time, and most other commodities were somewhat lower. Cotton dropped after early steadiness. Rail loans led the bond market in another advance, and U. S. Government securities showed some improvement.

A decrease in car loadings of 85,922 for the week ended Dec. 2, which included the Thanksgiving holiday, was not unexpected. There had been an estimated seasonal decline of some 74,000. There were predictions of a sharp rebound for the week ending tomorrow. The past week's loadings were 51,670 under the 1932 period which, however, did not include a holiday.

### Treasury Financing

Oversubscription by about three times of the Treasury's new $950,000,000 certificate offering was no surprise to the financial district which was generally pleased with the terms of the Dec. 15 financing. In some quarters it was believed allotments for cash subscriptions might not exceed 20 to 25 per cent.

The hardening tendency of the money market—call funds were renewed at 1 per cent for the first time since Aug. 29——while reflecting principally seasonal demands, was also an indicator to some industrial observers that expanding business was responsible for the more than usual credit needs.

The recent sagging of foreign exchanges, dealers pointed out, may not have been due altogther to covering by European speculators or to the fact that the domestic gold price has remained stationary for the longest period since the RFC started its buying operations. Sterling, at this time of year, it was said, is normally depressed by the drawing of bills in connection with payments for cotton and other staples. Notwithstanding some shippers are leaving the proceeds of their sales abroad, bankers say the financing of British imports tends to keep the pound in supply.

### Railroad Bonds Active

Railroad liens continued the bright spot in the bond market today. Secondary issues along with some of the higher rating attracted buyers at levels ranging from fractions to 2 points above yesterday's finals. Other corporate groups also showed a preponderance of gains

U. S. Governments were slow in responding to the news of the oversubscription of the Treasury's $950,000,000 one-year 2¼ per cent loans, but after early irregularity most of the Liberty and Treasury issues pushed moderately above the closing range of yesterday. The top gains ran from 4-32s to 6.32s. Traders counted on a stiffening of investment support in the federal group because of the favorable reception to the Dec. 15 financing, and also because of the cessation, temporary or otherwise, of the jacking up of the domestic gold price.

Railroad bonds appeared to acquire new friends by reason of recent favorable dividend announcements in the transportation industry. There were fair-sized gains in some loans of the Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and others.

Utility and industrial sections showed a less even price movement but here also, the major trend was toward higher levels.

The foreign sector was steady in quiet trading. French Government issues were steadier, showing early fractional advances. Norway 6s rose a point and Germans were up fractionally.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | .84⅜ | .84½ | .82½ | .82⅞ | —.02 |
| May | .89½ | .87½ | .85 | .85¼ | —.02 |
| July | .85⅝ | .85½ | .83¼ | .83½ | —.02½ |
| | **Corn** | | | | |
| December | .47¼ | .47¾ | .46¼ | .46⅜ | —.01 |
| May | .53¼ | .53½ | .62¾ | .53 | — ⅛ |
| July | .55 | .55 | .53¾ | .54¼ | — ⅛ |
| | **Oats** | | | | |
| December | .35⅛ | .35½ | .34½ | .34¾ | —.01 |
| May | .38 | .38⅛ | .37¼ | .37½ | —.01 |
| July | .35 | .36⅛ | .35⅜ | .35⅞ | —.01 |

| Winnipeg Wheat | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | .61 | .60 | .60⅛ | — ⅛ |
| December | .64¾ | .63½ | .63½ | — ⅛ |
| May | .65½ | .64⅝ | .64⅝ | — ⅝ |

### Wool Top Futures

| | Open | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 103.70 | 104.00+ | .80 |
| January | 104.00 | 104.20+ | 1.00 |
| March | 104.50 | 105.00+ | 1.00 |
| May | 105.00 | 105.20+ | .20 |
| July | 105.20 | 105.40+ | .40 |

### J. J. Newberry Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—J. J. Newberry Company sales for November totaled $1,935,997, an increase of 10.3 per cent over 1932.

## Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Dec. 8 | Dec. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¾ | 3 | | Adams Express | 2100 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅛ | | 8⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 8 | 1 | Adams Millis | 3800 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | | 20⅛ |
| 12½ | 5¼ | | Addressograph | | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| 9¾ | 1¾ | | Advance Rumely | 400 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | 2⅝ |
| 11¾ | 5⅝ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 200 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| 33 | 11½ | 3½† | Air Reduction | 1100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | | 103 |
| 30 | 1 | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 5500 | 22½ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | | 21⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 1 | | Alleghany Corp | 4100 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ | | 4 |
| 30 | 1¼ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 200 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | | 6⅝ |
| 26 | 5 | | Allegmany pf xw | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 149 | 20⅞ | 6 | Alleghany Steel | 20 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | | 18¼ |
| 138 | 115 | 7 | Allied Chem | 2100 | 148 | 146½ | 146½ | | 147½ |
| 36⅝ | 8 | | *Allied Chem pf | 100 | 121 | 121 | 121 | | 120½ |
| 47 | 18½ | 2 | Allis Chalmers | 500 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | | 19⅝ |
| 35 | 7¼ | | Amerada | 500 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ | | 43½ |
| 28½ | 8 | | Am Ag Ch Del | 900 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24 | | 24⅜ |
| 49⅞ | 34 | 3 | Am Bank Note | 1100 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | | 15⅜ |
| 16⅜ | 1 | | *Am Bank Note pf | 11 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | | 40⅛ |
| 64 | 23½ | | Am Beet Sugar | 1100 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | | 10¼ |
| 42½ | 9⅛ | 60 | Am Beet Sug pf | 30 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | 55 |
| 106 | 60 | 7 | Am Brake S&F | 200 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | 27¾ |
| 100½ | 49½ | 4 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | | 90¼ |
| 134 | 112 | 7 | Am Can | 4700 | 99⅝ | 98¼ | 98⅝ | | 98¾ |
| 39¾ | 6⅛ | | Am Can pf | 100 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | | |
| 14 | 1⅝ | | Am Car & Fdry | 1900 | 23⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | | 23⅞ |
| 51¼ | 34 | 37 | Am Chain | 1100 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | 4 |
| 89⅞ | 13 | | Am Chicle | 400 | 49½ | 49 | 49¼ | | 49⅝ |
| 6 | 1 | | Am Com Alcohol | 500 | 49 | 47 | 48⅛ | | 49⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 3⅞ | | Am Encaustic T | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | | 2⅜ |
| 44⅞ | 7¼ | | Am & For Pow | 1600 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | | 9⅝ |
| 35⅝ | 6⅛ | | Am & For Pow pf | 300 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | | 21¾ |
| 27¼ | 4⅜ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 300 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | | 15½ |
| 21½ | 4⅛ | 1 | Am & For Pow 2pf | 400 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | | 12⅝ |
| 57½ | 13½ | | Am Hawaiian | 400 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | | 19⅛ |
| 17½ | 3¾ | | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | | 34½ |
| 15⅛ | 14¼ | | Am Ice | 3900 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | | 7⅝ |
| 3½ | 1¼ | | Am International | 1400 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | | 8⅜ |
| 39⅛ | 5⅞ | | Am La France | 400 | | | | | |
| 63 | 17⅝ | | Am Locomotive | 500 | 29 | 28 | 28 | | 29½ |
| 23⅝ | 3⅝ | | Am Loco pf | 100 | 42 | 42 | 42 | | 43 |
| 19⅞ | 4 | | Am Metal | 700 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | | 20¼ |
| 41⅜ | 9⅞ | 1½ | Am Power & Lt | 5400 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ | | 6⅝ |
| 35 | 9 | 1¼ | Am P&L 6% pf | 1100 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | | 15 |
| 19 | 4⅝ | | Am P&L 5% pf | 1600 | 13¾ | 12½ | 12½ | | 13 |
| 31⅞ | 8¾ | | Am Radiator | 49400 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | | 15 |
| 7⅛ | 2 | | Am Rolling Mill | 15900 | 19⅞ | 18¾ | 19 | | 19⅛ |
| 4½ | ⅞ | | Am Seating | 2300 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | 4¼ |
| 36¾ | 11½ | 2 | Am Ship & Com | 400 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | | 4⅛ |
| 53½ | 10⅜ | .60 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | | 17½ |
| 93 | 31 | | Am Smelt & Ref | 8300 | 44½ | 43 | 43⅝ | | 44 |
| 29¼ | 7¾ | 6½ | Am Smelt & R pf | 200 | 93¾ | 92½ | 93½ | | |
| 115 | 95 | 1 | Am Steel Fdries | 2700 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | | 19¼ |
| 5 | 2¼ | | AmSteel F pf | 20 | 110 | 110 | 110 | | |
| 13 | 7 | | Armour Ill B | 14500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | | 4 |
| 5¼ | ¾ | | Armour Ill pf | 4800 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | | 23½ |
| 20 | 3½ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 20500 | 54½ | 52 | 54¼ | | 51½ |
| 80½ | 34⅝ | | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | | |
| 79¾ | 50 | 3.30 | Atchison pf | 1106 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | | 14 |
| 59 | 16½ | | Atl Coast Line | 10900 | 54½ | 52¾ | 53¼ | | 53½ |
| 31⅞ | 12⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 900 | 72 | 71¼ | 72 | | 71⅞ |
| 39⅛ | 9 | | Atlas Powder | 1400 | 40 | 39 | 39¼ | | 40 |
| 83⅛ | 60 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 2100 | 30½ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | | 30⅛ |
| 31½ | 1½ | | Atlas Tack | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | | 80 |
| 84⅛ | 31 | 2 | Auburn Auto | 3300 | 32 | 31½ | 31⅝ | | 31⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | | Austin Nichols | 9800 | 50¾ | 49¼ | 49¾ | | 48⅝ |
| 38 | 12 | 1 | Austin Nichols A | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 16⅜ | 5½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 7100 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | | 7¾ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —B— | | | | | | |
| 17⅜ | 3½ | | Baldwin Loco | 4900 | 12 | 11½ | 11¾ | | 12 |
| 60 | 9½ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 500 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | | 30 |
| 32⅞ | 8¼ | | Balt & Ohio | 13500 | 25¾ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | | 25 |
| 39¼ | 9½ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 800 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | 25⅝ |
| 41¼ | 20 | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | | |
| 7¼ | 3 | | Barker Bros | 90 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 11 | 3 | | Barnsdall A | 4100 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | | 9½ |
| 70½ | 45 | 3 | Beech-Nut Packing | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | | |
| 12½ | 3½ | | Belding Hem | 100 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | | |
| 15 | 8¼ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Loan | 500 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | | |
| 21¾ | 6⅛ | | Bendix Aviation | 13100 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | | 16⅞ |
| 33⅛ | 9 | 1 | Best & Co | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | 28¼ |
| 49¾ | 10⅛ | | Bethlehem Steel | 9400 | 35¾ | 34⅝ | 35⅛ | | 35⅞ |
| 82 | 25½ | | Beth Steel pf | 1400 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 | | 57 |
| 29⅛ | 4 | | Bigelow Sanford | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | | 23 |
| 19¼ | 3½ | | Blaw Knox | 100 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | | 11¾ |
| 54½ | 9½ | 1 | Bohn Alum & Br | 2100 | 52 | 51¼ | 51¾ | | 52 |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 1.60 | Borg Warner | 3900 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | | 21 |
| 21⅝ | 5½ | | Botany Mills A pf | 900 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | | 19¾ |
| 4½ | ⅞ | | Briggs Mfg | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | | ¾ |
| 14⅜ | 2⅜ | | Brooklyn Man T | 1500 | 29½ | 28½ | 29 | | 29 |
| 72 | 20½ | 2 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 200 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | | 63¼ |
| 19⅝ | 2¾ | | Bucyrus E pf | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | |
| 9⅞ | ¾ | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 800 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | | 10⅜ |
| 35 | 3 | | Budd Mfg | 500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| 5¾ | 1 | | Budd Mfg pf | 100 | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | | 5⅝ |
| 3¾ | 1 | | Budd Wheel | 10 | 21 | 21 | 21 | | |
| 20⅞ | 6⅛ | .40 | Burns Bros B | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | |
| 8 | 1 | | Burroughs Add | 4800 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16½ | | 16⅝ |
| 23½ | 6⅛ | | Bush Terminal | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| 7 | 6 | | Bush T Bldgs pf | 40 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | | |
| 27⅛ | 1 | | Bush T Bldgs pf cts | 40 | 7 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 43¼ | 8½ | | Butte & Superior | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | | |
| | | | Byers | 2700 | 28⅛ | 27 | 28 | | 27½ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —C— | | | | | | |
| 34¾ | 7¾ | | Calif Packing | 600 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | | 22½ |
| 2¼ | ¼ | | Callahn Z & L | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | | |
| 16¼ | 2 | | Campbell Wy&C | 300 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | | 8⅝ |
| 9⅜ | 2 | | Calumet & Hecla | 700 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | 4½ |
| 41½ | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 300 | 28⅜ | 27⅝ | 28⅜ | | 29 |
| 20⅞ | 7½ | | Canadian Pacific | 4400 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | | 13⅜ |
| 12½ | 4¼ | | Capital Admin | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 103½ | 30½ | | Case Thresh | 3800 | 73 | 71½ | 71¾ | | 72½ |
| 29¾ | 5½ | .12½ | Caterpillar Trac | 6000 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | | 25¾ |
| 4⅜ | ⅜ | | Celotex vtc | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | | |
| 58⅞ | 4½ | | Celanese Corp | 18500 | 46¼ | 44½ | 45⅛ | | 45⅜ |
| 12¾ | 1¼ | | Celotex Co pf | 240 | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| 41 | 14 | 1½ | Central Gguirre | 600 | 31 | 31 | 31 | | 31¾ |
| 44¾ | 5⅞ | | Cerro de Pasco | 2100 | 36 | 34⅜ | 35 | | 36 |
| 73⅜ | 1 | | Certain-Teed | 100 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | | |
| 52½ | 14⅞ | 2.50 | Chesapeake Corp | 1800 | 36 | 34½ | 34½ | | 36 |
| 49¼ | 24⅜ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 7400 | 40⅝ | 39¾ | 39¾ | | 40⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 1⅞ | | Chi & Gt West | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | 3¼ |
| 11⅜ | 1 | | Chi & Gt W pf | 900 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | | 8¼ |
| 18¼ | 1½ | | Chi Mil & St P | 500 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | | 5¼ |
| 16 | 1¼ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 8700 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | | 8⅞ |
| 34¾ | 2 | | Chi & N'western | 5800 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | | 8⅞ |
| 12⅜ | 2½ | | Chi & N'west pf | 2500 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | | 15⅛ |
| 25¼ | 5½ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 600 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | | 15⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 2 | | Chi Pneu Tpf | 400 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | | |
| 15 | 2⅞ | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | | 18 |
| 10½ | 3½ | | Chi RI&P 6% | 500 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | 3½ |
| 22⅜ | 6⅛ | 1 | Chi RI&P 7% | 200 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | | 4⅛ |
| 34 | 5 | 1 | Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | | 5¼ |
| 10⅛ | | | Chickasha Cot O | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | | |
| 21½ | 6 | | Childs Company | 600 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | | 5½ |
| 52⅞ | 7¾ | 2 | Chile Copper | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| 25 | 7⅛ | 2 | Chrysler | 32500 | 51¼ | 49¾ | 50⅛ | | 51¼ |
| 3¾ | ¼ | | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | | |
| 14⅛ | 5 | .25b | City Stores | 900 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | | |
| 22⅜ | 7 | | Clark Equipment | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 26 | 3 | | Colgate-Palm-P | 1900 | 11⅞ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | | 11⅞ |
| 51 | 15¼ | | Collins & Aikman | 600 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ | | 21¾ |
| 28⅛ | 9 | .50a | Colo & Southern | 20 | 32 | 31 | 31 | | 32 |
| 58⅞ | 50¼ | 6 | Columbia Gas | 12700 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | | 11⅝ |
| 74½ | 40 | 5 | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 52½ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | | 52¼ |
| 28 | 6⅝ | | Columbia G2pf B | 40 | 46 | 45 | 45 | | |
| 71½ | 23⅛ | 2 | Columbia Pic vtc | 200 | 28½ | 26 | 26¼ | | 25¾ |
| 19 | 4 | | Columbian Carb | 1000 | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | | 63⅞ |
| 25 | 18½ | 1¾ | Comm Credit | 7500 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | | 17¼ |
| 25¼ | 18⅛ | 2 | Comm Cr 7% pf | 50 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | | |
| 43½ | 18 | 2 | Com Cr 6% pf B | 30 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | | 23½ |
| 57¼ | 9 | .60 | Comm Inv Td | 800 | 36½ | 35 | 35 | | 36⅛ |
| 49¾ | 10⅛ | | Comm Solvents | 7800 | 32¾ | 31⅝ | 32 | | 32¼ |
| 60½ | 21 | 6 | Comwlth & So | 11400 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | | 1⅝ |
| 27⅞ | 7⅜ | 1 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 200 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | | 24½ |
| 14⅜ | 5⅛ | | Congoleum Nairn | 1900 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | | 23½ |
| 64½ | 36½ | 3 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 9¼ |
| 99 | 82 | 5 | Consol Gas | 7400 | 37⅝ | 36¾ | 37 | | 37½ |
| | | | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | | 83½ |
| 2 | 5 | | Consol Laundries | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| 11⅜ | 1¼ | | Consol Oil | 14600 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | | 11¾ |
| 10¼ | 1½ | | Consol Textile | 2100 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | | 1⅛ |
| 4½ | ⅛ | | Container A | 700 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | | 7 |
| 3½ | ½ | | Container B | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | 2⅜ |
| 64 | 36 | 4 | Cont Baking B | 300 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | 1⅜ |
| 75¾ | 35¼ | 2½ | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | | |
| 36½ | 10½ | 1.20 | Cont Can | 2800 | 75⅞ | 74½ | 75 | | 75⅜ |
| 4 | 1 | | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | | 8¾ |
| 19⅝ | 4⅞ | | Cont Insurance | 1000 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | | 25⅞ |
| 90⅜ | 45⅜ | 3 | Cont Motors | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | 1¼ |
| 143¾ | 117½ | 7 | Cont Oil | 5800 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | | 18½ |
| 77½ | 23 | | Corn Products | 3900 | 75⅞ | 75¼ | 75½ | | 76 |
| 63 | 14¼ | | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 136 | 136 | 136 | | |
| | | 2† | Coty | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | | 3⅞ |
| | | | Cream of Wheat | 300 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | 28⅝ |
| | | | Crown Cork & S | 6500 | 35¼ | 34 | 34 | | 35¼ |
| | | | Crown Zellerback | 700 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | | |
| | | | Crucible Steel | 200 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | | 22 |
| | | | Crucible Steel pf | 100 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | | 40 |
| | | | Cuba Cp | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | ⅞ |
| | | | Cuba Rr pf | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| | | | Cuban Am Sug | 200 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | 4⅜ |
| | | | Cudahy Packing | 300 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | | 39½ |
| | | | Curtiss Publishg | 500 | 15½ | 14½ | 14½ | | 15 |
| | | | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | | 41⅜ |
| | | | Curtiss-Wright | 1300 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | 2⅝ |
| | | | Curtiss-Wright A | 600 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | | 5⅜ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —D— | | | | | | |
| 18⅜ | 6¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 11½ |
| 49 | 5¾ | | Deere & Co | 3100 | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31 | | 32 |
| 39¾ | 37⅝ | | Del & Hudson | 400 | 57 | 55 | 56 | | 56½ |
| 46 | 17¼ | | Del Lack & W | 15400 | 25⅝ | 24⅜ | 25¼ | | 28⅝ |
| 19¾ | 2 | | Denver R G pf | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | | 5½ |
| 91½ | 48 | 4 | Detroit Edison | 200 | 59 | 59 | 59 | | 59½ |
| 29½ | 17½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 100 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | | |
| 39½ | 12 | 1.80† | Dome Mines | 1600 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33¼ | | 33¾ |
| 18 | 10¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 2500 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | | 15⅛ |
| 93 | 32½ | 21 | Dresser A | 100 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | | 9¼ |
| 117 | 97½ | 6 | Du Pont de Nem | 13700 | 91⅜ | 89⅝ | 90 | | 91½ |
| 28⅜ | 9½ | 1 | Duplan Silk | 300 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | | |
| | | | | 300 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | | 109 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —E— | | | | | | |
| 10 | 1½ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | | 4⅞ |
| 89¾ | 46 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 1500 | 83¼ | 82 | 83 | | 83½ |
| 16 | 3½ | .20b | Eaton Mfg | 3900 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | | 13¾ |
| 5¼ | ⅜ | | Ettington Schild | 2500 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | | 1⅝ |
| 4¼ | 1 | | Elec Auto-Lite | 6400 | 19⅝ | 18½ | 18⅞ | | 19⅛ |
| 70½ | 45 | 3 | Elec Boat | 300 | 4¾ | 4 | 4 | | |
| 12⅞ | 3½ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 700 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | 3⅜ |
| 36½ | 7½ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 3400 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | | 5⅛ |
| 32¾ | 6⅝ | | Elec Pow & L pf | 1200 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | | 9⅝ |
| 8 | ⅞ | | El Pwr&L 6% pf | 800 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | | 8½ |
| 123 | 107 | 7 | Elk Horn Coal | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | | ⅞ |
| 14⅜ | 4 | | Endicott John pf | 60 | 117 | 116 | 117 | | 118 |
| 49⅞ | 14½ | | Engineers Pub S | 300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | 4¼ |
| 13⅜ | 6½ | 1 | Engineers PS ww | 500 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | | 14¼ |
| 25¾ | 3¾ | | Equitable Off Bld | 2800 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | | 10½ |
| 29½ | 4½ | | Erie RR | 2600 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ | | 16⅛ |
| 10 | 1⅜ | | Erie RR pf | 500 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | | 17⅛ |
| 11½ | 3½ | ¼ | Evans Products | 1200 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | | 9⅛ |
| | | | Exchange Buffet | 80 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | | 5⅜ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —F— | | | | | | |
| 42½ | 13 | | Fairbanks M pf | 10 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 14½ | 4¾ | | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | | |
| 11¾ | 3¾ | | Fed Motor Tr | 300 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | | |
| 6¾ | 1⅝ | | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | | |
| 36 | 10½ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 300 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | 25½ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 9 | .80 | Filene's Sons Co | 80 | 23 | 23 | 23 | | |
| 95 | 81 | 6½ | Filene's pf | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | | |
| 31½ | 9¼ | .40 | Firestone T & R | 700 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | | 22 |
| 75 | 42 | 6 | Firstn T&R pf A | 400 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | | 69 |
| 70¾ | 43 | 2½ | *First Nat Stores | 800 | 56 | 55½ | 56 | | 55⅝ |
| 19 | 2½ | | Follansbee B | 500 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅜ | | 10 |
| 26¼ | 13⅝ | .95b | Fourth Nat Inv | 300 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | | |
| 23⅜ | 2 | | Foundation | 300 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | | |
| 19 | 12 | | Fox Film A | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | | 16 |
| 49⅜ | 16¼ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 900 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | | 47⅝ |

| | | | —G— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 1 | | Gabriel Snub A | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| 12 | 2⅝ | | Gen Am Inv | 300 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | | 7¾ |
| 43¼ | 12¾ | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 4900 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | | 31½ |
| 27 | 4⅜ | | Gen Asphalt | 1400 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | | 15⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 11½ | 1 | Gen Baking | 1200 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 17 | | 16⅝ |
| 10½ | 2½ | | Gen Bronze | 200 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | | 12¾ |
| 11½ | 1¼ | | Gen Cable | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| 23 | 3¼ | | Gen Cable A | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | | 3¾ |
| 30¼ | 10⅝ | .40 | Gen Electric | 20600 | 21½ | 20½ | 20¾ | | 20½ |
| 12¼ | 10⅞ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 100 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | | |
| 39⅝ | 21 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 1200 | 77¾ | 7 | 7¾ | | 7¾ |
| 2⅞ | ⅜ | | Gen Gas & E A | 5800 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | | 36¾ |
| 16½ | 3½ | | Gen G&E cv pf | 500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 38½ | 3⅜ | 1 | Gen Mills | 300 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 30¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Gen Motors | 900 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | | 64⅝ |
| 95 | 65½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 39200 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33½ | | 34 |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Gen Pub Service | 700 | 91½ | 91 | 91 | | 90½ |
| 49½ | 13¼ | 1 | *Gen Ry Signal | 100 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | | 23¾ |
| 22¾ | 5½ | | Gen Rlty pf ww | 500 | 32⅞ | 31¾ | 32 | | 33 |
| 19⅜ | 2½ | | Gen Refractories | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 7⅝ | ¾ | | Gimbel Bros | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | | 11¾ |
| 38½ | 9⅜ | | Gen Steel Cas pf | 700 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | | 5⅝ |
| 20 | 3¾ | .25b | Gillette Saf Razor | 4900 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10 | | 10⅝ |
| 91½ | 48 | 7 | Glidden pf | 500 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | | 15¾ |
| 16 | 3 | | Gobel (Adolf) | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | | |
| 27⅝ | 12 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 1600 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | | 7¾ |
| 21½ | 3 | | Goodrich | 3400 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | | 18⅛ |
| 63 | 9 | | Goodrich pf | 1500 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | | |
| 47½ | 9¼ | | Goodyear | 300 | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | | 38 |
| 86½ | 27¾ | 2 | Goodyear 1pf | 8300 | 38 | 36⅞ | 37¼ | | 37⅝ |
| 17½ | 7 | | Gotham Silk Hos | 700 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 9¼ |
| 15⅝ | 3⅞ | | Graham Paige | 500 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅜ | | Granby | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | 9¼ |
| 36⅝ | 15¾ | 1 | Grand Union | 300 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | | 4⅜ |
| 33¾ | 4⅜ | | Grant (WT) | 400 | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | | 32¼ |
| 16¾ | 5½ | | Great Nor pf | 10400 | 21⅝ | 20⅜ | 21¼ | | 21½ |
| 41⅞ | 7 | 2.40 | Great Nor Ore | 700 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | | 10 |
| 110 | 72½ | 7 | Great West Sug | 3800 | 38⅛ | 36¼ | 36¾ | | |
| 43⅜ | 21½ | | Great W Sug pf | 20 | 105½ | 105 | 105 | | |
| 23½ | | | Grig

# Financial: News and Comment

## Creditors Wonder Whether Germany Can Pay Interest

### Reichsbank Says Payment Hinges on Availability of Foreign Valuta

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Dec. 8—Germany's long and short term private creditors have been stirred by the Reichsbank announcement that it will officially declare before the end of December whether it is in a position to continue to transfer abroad interest charges in foreign valuta to the same extent as now.

The announcement closed three days of informative talk by which creditors were informed regarding Germany's foreign exchange situation. Representatives of English and American creditors, it is well known, have already objected to the special arrangements concluded with Swiss and Dutch creditors, as introducing a new factor into the situation not considered when arrangements which were applicable to the end of 1933 were made last July. Thus the whole issue centered round the question of whether Germany's export surplus was sufficiently large to continue the present payments to creditors. But, meanwhile Germany has concluded an agreement with Swiss and Dutch bondholders whereby it will buy back scrip they hold to a full 100 per cent, whereas other creditors were only promised to the extent of 50 per cent

Germany in this case offers the argument that this has been made possible with the two countries concerned since they have increased their quotas of German imports to an extent which gives Germany the necessary additional foreign valuta to enable it to buy an additional 50 per cent scrip. It adds that other countries may do likewise. But in the case of England, for example, it would simply amount to increasing England's unfavorable trade balance with Germany to this extent; in other words, to England's paying service on these debts indirectly from its own pocket. Holland and Switzerland in trade relations with Germany are quite different, not being competitors in the same field as are England and the United States.

Foreign bondholders are also concerned regarding methods of financing the great public works schemes which are being furthered for the creation of employment. They want to know how far financial requirements for such schemes will compete with interest and sinking fund demand upon public debts, especially foreign public debts. Will it diminish net income from which interest can be "transferred"? In other words, can the Reichsbank obtain the necessary foreign valuta while these works are being financed by short term bills drawn on the Reichsbank and semi-public banks dependent upon them which must meet interest as it falls due?

## Cotton Production Estimate 13,177,000 Bales for the Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP) — An estimated cotton production of 13,177,000 bales is announced by the Department of Agriculture as this year's crop. That compares with 13,100,000 bales indicated a month ago and 13,002,000 bales ginned from the 1932 crop.

Bales are of 500 pounds gross weight each. The Department reported an indicated yield of 209.4 pounds of lint cotton to the acre on the 30,144,000 acres estimated for harvest this year after removal of acreage reported under the reduction program of the AAA plus abandonment of 26.4 per cent of the acreage in cultivation July 1 this year.

The yield last year was 173.3 pounds to the acre compared with 167.4 pounds the average for the previous 10 years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Dec. 1 was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 12,108,292 running bales, including 533,620 round bales, counted as half bales, and 4679 bales of American Egyptian, excluding linters.

## Motorist Can Now Laugh at Zero Weather; New Oil Flows Regardless

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—To enable motorists to start their automobile engines more easily this winter the petroleum and automotive industries have introduced two new grades of light motor oil.

Specifications for these new grades have been written to provide better lubrication when the engine is first started in cold weather, and to ease the work of the starter and storage battery in starting a cold motor.

Designations of these new winter oils are S. A. E. 20W and S. A. E. 10W. The 20W grade is for temperatures down to 5 degrees below zero. The 10W grade is for more severe weather, down to 20 degrees below zero.

The new specifications for winter oils require testing for viscosity at zero, and mark another step in the efforts of both industries to provide the proper grade of lubricant for the automobile engine. Previously, oils were tested for viscosity at 130 and 210 degrees Fahrenheit to determine their proper rating in the S. A. E. scale. These temperatures were used for the S. A. E. 10 and 20 grades, generally considered winter oils, as well as for the S. A. E. 30 through 50 grades used in summer driving.

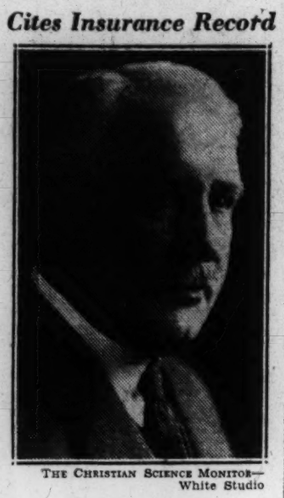
Oil viscosity is determined by placing a given quantity in a container, bringing the oil to the temperature established for the test, then measuring the time required for all the oil to flow out of the container.

The difficulty with determining the grade of a winter oil, by testing at the higher temperatures, was that the oil in the crankcase in winter is cold, and that the viscosity at 210 degrees is not an index to performance at zero.

Oil becomes thicker as the temperature decreases, and more work is required of the oil pump. Although oil is needed in the engine to reduce friction between metal parts, thick oil produces friction, and a thinner grade is required in winter to keep oil friction at a minimum. The correct grade of oil also relieves the starter and battery of extra work in turning a cold motor, and saves wear on motor parts during the initial warming-up period.

In adopting the new winter specifications no major changes were necessary on the part of the petroleum industry in compounding oils. Some brands came within the new viscosity ranges at zero without any changes, while other brands required only slight variations in proportions or types of base oils.

*Cites Insurance Record*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—White Studio

**Fred A. Howland**

President, the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt.

## France Reports Slackening In Efflux of Gold

### Loss of Reserves Only $18,000,000 Reported for the Week

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Wall Street forecasts of an early abandonment of the gold standard of France—last stronghold of the monetary basis dear to the hearts of the orthodox economists—were modified somewhat this week with the appearance of the weekly Bank of France statement, showing a marked slackening of the efflux of gold.

The statement showed a loss of gold reserves of only $18,000,000, calculated at the par of exchange, in contrast with the drop of $58,000,000 in the previous week, the largest shrinkage in the French gold hoard in any week on record.

France's total gold loss since Sept. 1 is close to $200,000,000, but her reserves are still almost $3,100,000,000, which is far above the total of $2,340,000,000 just before England went off the gold standard in 1931, which marked the beginning of the acute phase of world-wide monetary uncertainty.

Foreign balances in France are now believed in international banking quarters to be moderate, and inasmuch as the present gold reserve of the Bank of France is slightly over 79 per cent of liabilities, bankers believe that withdrawal of virtually all foreign balances in France could be accomplished without reducing the reserve ratio anywhere near its legal minimum of 35 per cent.

If France eventually leaves the gold standard, the prevailing opinion now in Wall Street is that it will be caused by Frenchmen themselves. Should they start a run on the bank's gold reserves, for hoarding purposes, similar to the one that developed in the United States last February, it is conceivable that the bank might have to suspend gold redemption of the currency.

## Puts $425,000,000 Into Bank Stocks To Aid Credit Flow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The RFC, seeking to stimulate the flow of credit by making banks more liquid, has invested $425,000,000 in capital notes and preferred stock of 1275 banks, including some of the nation's largest.

This amount in purchases has been approved, and Jesse H. Jones, chairman, said the corporation regards approval by its board as closing the transactions. Authorizations by the board, he explained, were not subject to subsequent approval by bank stockholders.

The chairman said securities of 256 banks, of which 11 were large New York institutions, accounted for $108,000,000 of the purchases, or slightly more than one-fourth.

## Record Year For The Payment Of Life Insurance

### About $3,100,000,000 Will Be Paid—5 Per Cent Drop in Contracts

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—American life insurance companies will top all records this year for payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, says Fred A. Howland, chairman of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Associations of Life Insurance Presidents, holding its annual meeting here.

Approximately $3,100,000,000 will have been paid in the form of claims, matured endowments, annuities, surrender values, dividends and disability benefits by the end of the year, Mr. Howland, who is the president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., said that this sum is slightly larger than were the payments last year, when all previous records were broken. Of the 1933 total, he said, $2,175,000,000 goes to living policyholders and $925,000,000 to widows, orphans and other beneficiaries.

The volume of life insurance in force at the end of the year, declared Mr. Howland, will be approximately $95,000,000,000, only 5 per cent less than the $100,154,000,000 in force last year.

Many of the country's current difficulties he attributed to the inadequacy of distributive processes. "In this connection," he said, "it should be borne in mind that the institution of life insurance has as its primary function the distribution of resources to large numbers of individuals and over long periods of time.

"One interesting feature," he pointed out, "quite peculiar to life insurance, which has enabled it to meet the recent unprecedented demands for money (now happily diminished) and for the time being to supplement the banking facilities of the country, is the inherent ability of the companies to strengthen their cash position without the forced sale of securities."

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries have increased each year of the depression, he declared, and "this is an economic force which must be reckoned with—a force which in the earlier major depressions has been of minor importance."

## Says Gold Policy Will Strengthen Credit Structure

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Believing that the Administration's program for readjusting our monetary policy through devaluation of the gold content of the dollar is nearing completion, such action, in the opinion of C. T. Revere, economist for Munds, Winslow & Potter, will have the effect of strengthening the base of our credit structure by imparting vitality and velocity to the billions of bank deposits.

Arguments in favor of the Administration's monetary policy, Mr. Revere continues, may be summarized as follows:

"It is quite evident that whereas depression is primarily nature's remedy to correct an over-expansion of the debt and credit structure in relation to basic assets, the devaluation of the dollar in relation to gold is, in effect, a pro-rata reduction in the total outstanding debt and credit burden in relation to holdings of gold.

"Broadly speaking, business recovery starts when the process of deflation is over. Business expansion follows a rise in the general level of prices.

"By greatly increasing the supply of gold through the devaluation of the gold content of the dollar, the lending and note issuing power of the Federal Reserve system and Treasury is proportionately increased.

On the basis of stabilization on a 50 per cent depreciation of the gold content of the dollar, we could support a volume of money in circulation between $13,000,000,000 and $14,000,000,000, with a gold coverage the same as it was before our departure from the gold standard.

"Devaluation will have the effect of strengthening the base of our credit structure. Believing as we do that the President has no intention of making an excursion into flat money, we do not hesitate to advocate full support for his policies."

## Mexico Fostering More Coöperatives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—That the Mexican Government is once more actively fostering the formation and organization of coöperatives is revealed in reports received in the Commerce Department's Division of Regional Information.

This movement is especially evident in agriculture, it is pointed out, but to a lesser extent it is developing in mining, manufacturing, and such varied fields as restaurants, bus lines, stevedoring and newspapers.

Most of the Mexican agricultural coöperatives have been organized under the auspices of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, with the view of obtaining greater credit facilities at lower rates of interest. The principal coöperatives set up during the last 18 months have also emphasized the marketing end, such as the two big coöperatives on the west coast, one of which controls the marketing of winter vegetables in the United States and Canada, the other handling the garbanzo crop of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

## Sweden Manages Currency To Arrest Commodity Price Drop

### Analysis by Max Winkler Shows That Country to Have Made Headway in Regulating Internal Purchasing Power of Her Money—Against Devaluation

In view of the debate now going on in the United States as to the possibility of effectively raising commodity prices generally to some desired level and holding them there, the experience of Sweden the last two years in managing its currency and endeavoring to control commodity prices becomes of more than academic interest. An analysis of the Swedish experiment by Dr. Max Winkler, president of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc., in the Magazine of Wall Street, shows how that country met the forces of deflation. He argues that since the system there seems to have worked with a certain measure of success, "it is not impossible that the United States by reason of her greater resources, might be in a position not only to arrest deflation, but to effect a gain in the price level."

He says, in part:

"For several months, following the inauguration of a policy to regulate prices through currency management, the change in Swedish commodity prices was relatively unimportant, the index figures varying between 110 and 108. In May, 1932, the country's monetary program was drawn up, limiting the contemplated rise in prices by the requirement that there should be no appreciable rise in the cost of living. This policy, however, at first, did not work, as well as was confidently expected by its protagonists. In fact, prices receded and the official index declined from 108.8 in September, 1931, to 103.6 in March of

"In the spring of the current year, the Swedish Government appointed a Monetary Commission, comprising representatives of industry, agriculture, and banking. Despite the fact that the aid of experts on financial and economic questions was also enlisted, the commission actually succeeded in producing a unanimous report of a truly constructive character. Mirabile dictu! The question of a return to gold was not discussed. It was held that the aim of Swedish authorities to effect a rise in prices would be aided, first by the belief that an advance in the world price level was impending, with each important nation taking steps to raise commodity prices within its own borders, and, secondly, through the stabilization of exchange rates between principal countries, notably Great Britain and the United States.

"As a means for effecting a rise in the domestic level of prices, the commission advocated lowering of interest rates in granting of credits. The Riksbank, which, while a state institution, is entirely independent of the Government, was asked to intervene actively if it proved impossible to achieve the above without such intervention. It was also felt desirable that the bank should make possible the financing of public works for the relief of unemployment "to the full extent necessary in order to attain the stated purpose, that is, a moderate rise in the domestic level of wholesale prices."

"It is also perhaps of interest to call attention to the fact that the commission definitely went on record opposing a legal devaluation of the country's currency, irrespective of its internal purchasing power, for the purpose of gaining commercial advantages. The reason for this attitude resided in the belief of the members of the commission that competition in depreciation of foreign values of currencies below their purchasing power parities has contributed to a much greater degree than perhaps any other factor to the decline in world economy.

this year.

"When the lines of monetary policy referred to above were embodied in a bill submitted by the Government to Parliament toward the end of May, 1933, the Minister of Finance emphasized the importance of coöperation between public and private institutions effected by the program of the nation's monetary policy, as well as the urgency of measures to be taken for the execution of the program.

"Since the enactment of the above, the general index of prices has advanced appreciably from the figures early this spring, but no gains were scored over the price level obtaining two years ago. In other words, Sweden's management of the currency seems to have resulted in arresting a possible further devaluation rather than effect an advance in the price level.

"Since April of the year the price of Sweden's importations has risen by a comparatively small amount, while the price of exports has jumped from 104 to 117. Present indications clearly point to the spread becoming still more favorable. Before long it may be that this spread will be the same as in autumn, 1931, in which case it could be said that the country had fully achieved —albeit with some delay and a detour—its objective."

## The World's Business

### Tin Restriction

WORLD schemes for curbing the production of foodstuffs or raw materials seem singularly out of place in a world which is still suffering from underconsumption. Nations cannot agree as yet to any plan for advancing world demand. The next best thing, in the opinion of producers, is to control the supply end of the market. Tin is the latest commodity to be subject to this kind of world control.

*Supply and Demand*

The British Empire holds the greatest interest in tin production. London is the world market. Some 40 per cent of world production comes from regions in the empire. The largest is the Federated Malay States. British interests are also scattered in Nigeria, Bolivia, Siam, Burma, Australia, South Africa, and Straits Settlements. Perhaps the British control as much as 40 per cent of world output. Next come the Dutch. Others are at present insignificant. On the consumption side the United States takes by far the biggest ratio, for manufacture into cans, alloys, and tinfoil and for weighting women's dresses. In 1924 the proportion was 47.2 per cent; in 1932, 34.6 per cent. The diminution was due not so much to the use of substitutes but to the economic hurricane which probably cut down American consumption of everything more than it cut down any other country's consumption. This year, however, American demand is reviving. Imports this year have been 50 per cent higher than in 1932, being responsible for a 22 per cent increase in world tin consumption.

*Likeness With Rubber*

It will be noticed that the tin situation is very much like the situation in regard to rubber. Britain is the chief supplier. The United States is the chief consumer. One wonders whether the experience undergone by the American consumer will be the same in regard to tin as it once was in regard to rubber. Rubber came under control in 1922. British producers were facing bankruptcy as a result of a continued lag of consumption behind production. They essayed a curtailment scheme on the theory that their control of nearly 70 per cent of world output would alter the statistical picture for the entire world. For a time the scheme succeeded. With British supply cut down, world stocks became depleted, and a great stimulus overtook the price.

*Consumers' Interests*

Rubber restriction lasted six years. At its onset the price of rubber was 15 cents a pound, but, mainly as a result of restriction, it soared to a peak of $1.20 in July, 1925. American motorists had to pay for this artificial stimulation of prices. Their complaints were not soothed when Mr. Winston Churchill inferred that higher rubber prices were a means for meeting war debt payments to the United States. Mr. Hoover elevated the grumbling of the American consumers into an international argument by denouncing the control scheme. Though this came to an end in 1928, it left the Americans filled with a determination to rid themselves of reliance upon foreigners for their rubber. The question now is: Will tin restriction pursue the same tactics as rubber restriction? Drastic cuts have been in operation since the middle of 1932. Current output was reduced to one-third of the 1929 figure. Success in getting rid of surplus stocks has enabled the producers to win prices which are actually higher than those for 1929. The extent of the advance may be seen by a comparison of the price conditions of the four chief nonferrous metals. As compared with the average price of 1929, the quotation for tin at the end of October shows a rise of 11 per cent, and those for copper, lead and spelter a fall of 57 per cent, 50 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively. The figures are those of the London Economist, which remarks, "It is to be hoped that the intoxicating effect of 'victory at last' will soon give way to a sober consideration of consumers' interests."

*Recoil:*

Greed always finds its own nemesis. Producers who buy to gouge consumers soon find that their tactics recoil upon themselves. Rubber again is a useful precedent. The high prices obtained for rubber by means of restriction brought into cultivation new rubber areas which adversely affected the entire industry. Rubber ceased to be a British monopoly. Additional rivalry provoked by the higher prices filled the market for years with such quantities of native and Dutch rubber that prices dropped to levels which in 1922 would have seemed absurd. In February of this year the price was just over three cents a pound! Nature is much more bountiful then even the producers seem to realize. Tin is no exception. In 1926 Mr. G. Temple Bridgman, mining engineer for Guggenheim Brothers, predicted a steady production of tin for about 10 years, to be followed by a "constant, fairly rapid, and virtually complete approach to exhaustion" of world resources. In 1898 Sir William Crookes made a similar prediction about wheat. As in the case of the wheat forecast, however, the forebodings about tin appear to have been ill-conceived, as world supplies continued to increase after 1926 till the control scheme was put into operation in 1932. There is already talk that the restrictionists may find that they have encouraged rivals outside the world pool to speed up production. H. B. E.

## Commodity Price Trend Downward During Last Week

### Mercantile Agency Says Markets Await Cut as to Monetary Policy

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Irregularity was the characteristic in commodity markets generally during the last week, with the trend in most cases on the downward side. According to the weekly report of commodity prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., trading, for the most part, was exceedingly dull, reflecting holiday influences and a disposition to await developments as to the Administration's monetary policy.

Conditions in the livestock market were said to be rather unsaisfactory, owing to a further advance in the hog processing tax of 50 cents per hundredweight and the pressure of accumulated supplies, due to the settlement of the Chicago stockyards strike.

**Sugar Prices Firm**

Sugar remained firm, the raw product continuing at 3.15 per cent. The prospect that the United States may recognize the Cuban Government was regarded as a steadying influence. Consumption of sugar in this country for the first 10 months of this year was reported at 4,505,445 tons, as against 4,594,901 a year ago, a drop of about 2 per cent.

The report continues:

"The cotton goods market was characterized by the usual end-of-the season quiet, but prices continued firm, with no changes recorded from last week's positions. While buying has slackened, the condition of the industry will be stengthened further by the general observance of the NRA ruling to reduce manufacturing operations by 25 per cent during December.

"This will bring the machine week from 80 hours down to 60 hours, and is considered as one of the most aggressive steps taken by any industry to place production into a closer alignment with demand. Cotton textile mill activity throughout the world during October was the highest for that period since 1929.

**Wool Outlook Brighter**

"Despite more numerous inquiries, manufacturers have been buying only moderate quantities of wool, but sales have been sufficiently large to lift prices above last week's level. With the foreign situation supporting prospects of further price increases, the trade is decidedly cheerful regarding the outlook for the rest of the year."

Following a rather severe drop last week and the week before, the Weekly Food Index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, rose 1 cent during the week ending Dec. 5. Advances outnumbered declines in individual commodities during the past week by four to one. Among the former were listed flour, wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, lard, sugar, raisins, coffee, beans, peanuts, prunes, steers, sheep and lambs. A break in the prices of butter, eggs, hogs and peas held the index down to only a gain of 1 cent.

## Stabilize Dollar And Abandon NRA Is Reed Proposal

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—Saying he believed the NRA had "served its purpose as a temporary expedient," United States Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania yesterday asserted he believed it would be "disastrous" to continue it beyond the "immediate emergency."

He predicted in an interview that the "pressure of further inflation will be very great when Congress meets," and added: "If President Roosevelt has the strength and courage to resist it, as I pray he will, I intend—and I think most of the Republicans there intend—to support him to the utmost of our ability."

The Senator said the battle for inflation will be led by the South and West, and named the South as the section which he said would suffer most through retention of the NRA.

Mr. Reed was in Philadelphia to address a joint meeting of the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers and Bankers' Club on "Sound Money."

Calling for immediate stabilization of the dollar, the Senator said this should be at its former gold content "as a matter of common honesty to the people who have trusted us."

## Sugar Output In Turkey Increases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — That Turkey is producing an increasing proportion of its sugar requirements is revealed in a report to the Commerce Department from Commercial Attaché Julian E. Gillespie, Istanbul, in a report to the Commerce Department.

Average annual sugar consumption in Turkey, based on the period between 1926 and 1931, was approximately 70,000 metric tons. It is anticipated that total domestic output during the next year will amount to more than 60,000 tons, covering about 75 per cent of the needs of the country.

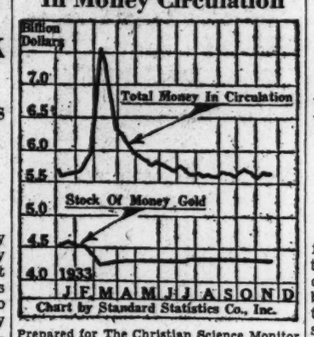
## Calls for CCC Tools Deplete Hardware Stocks

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The sudden and tremendous demand for construction tools and supplies, for equipping the forces of the CCC, has swept many districts bare of stock, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

Few hardware wholesalers have been able to keep up with urgent calls from the dealers in camp areas, for shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, handles, and similar equipment.

## No Inflation Trend In Money Circulation




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE accompanying chart indicates, the urge to spend has not as yet produced the slightest evidence of an inflationary trend in the amount of money in circulation.

The amount of money in use has held virtually stable since the return of hoarded currency following the banking crisis.

## Bankers Prepare Ethics Code For Selling Securities

### Drafting Committee Scans All Doubtful Practices—Invites Suggestions

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—A code of ethics for selling securities is being worked out by the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

The code, it is announced, will be designed with a view to serving "the soundest and best interest of the investor and of industry." As the code drafting committee of twenty-two has discussed the question so far, it is learned that among the practices which have been scrutinized are the following: "beating the gun," or taking orders for an issue before the announced date of sale, a practice which is said to be particularly hard to control; making concessions to favored customers, such as bank officers and quantity buyers, by knocking off a quarter or a half of a point or so on their purchases; "trade outs," which is often followed in taking old securities off an investor's hands at a higher-than-market price as an inducement to buy new offerings; and various advertising practices such as announcing an issue "all sold" when what is really meant is that it may have been "all sold" to the dealers but not the public.

The help of small dealers has been sought particularly, it was pointed out, because the smaller dealer comes into closer contact, for the most part, with the average investor and is more likely to know what is needed for the investor's protection.

"The door is wide open for suggestions," it was said by a representative of the association, "in fact to go further than that, we should say that we are combing the fields for ideas."

Along with the letter sent to the dealers was enclosed a copy of the basic code, which regulates hours and wages, and which goes into effect Dec. 11. Every dealer who signs the basic code will be permitted to vote on the fair practice provisions.

"Every security dealer who is interested in doing a constructive investment banking business should participate in the preparation of the supplementary code," it was urged by Mr. Robert E. Christie Jr., president of the association.

## Denmark Exports Improve Steadily During Six Months

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN — Exports from Denmark during the period from January to June, 1933, steadily improved, reports here show, despite the ever-growing impediments in the form of quotas, tariffs and falling purchasing power on the foreign markets.

In that period, the total industrial exports reached 102,000,000 kroner (about $27,330,000 at par) compared with 93,000,000 kroner in the corresponding period last year.

This increase is largely due to the foodstuffs manufactured by the oil industry, which has increased from 7,500,000 kroner to 14,000,000 kroner. No change is reported in the machinery group. Electrical machinery, boat motors and dairy machinery are higher, but implements, milk can and tools are lower, refrigerators showing and especially heavy fall.

A decline was shown in the export of motorcars, the figures being 1100, compared with 1500 in the like period last year, while in the first half of 1931 these reached 7802.

The Danish industrial export trade as compared with the general fall in world trade, is described as relatively good. In the agricultural produce there is an increase of 4 per cent. The value of dairy produce shows a decline of 12 per cent.

## Penn Mutual Writes 9.14 P. C. More Insurance

Life insurance and annuities written by the Penn Mutual Life showed an increase of 9.14 per cent compared with November of last year, William A. Law, president of the company, announces.

Gains were reported by 56 of the company's 70 general agents throughout the country.

## Living Costs Of Wage Earners In November Down

### Decline First Since April —Still 2 P. C. Above Like 1932 Month

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Although federal measures have been taken to increase prices, the cost of living of wage earners declined in November for the first time since April of this year. The results of the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public today, shows this decline to be 0.3 per cent, adding that living costs last month were 2.9 per cent higher than in November last year, but 22.9 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

In terms of the 1923 base of 100, the purchasing power of the wage earner's dollar was 128.5 cents in November, as compared with 128.2 cents in October and 139.9 cents in April, the Conference Board finds.

Certain items of the family budget showed slight increases or slight declines. Food prices declined 0.5 per cent between Oct. 10 and Nov. 7, to a level 7.4 per cent above that of November, 1932 and 33.2 per cent below that of November, 1929.

Little change was noted in clothing prices, continues the survey. An increase in the cost of men's clothing was practically offset by a decline in the cost of women's clothing, with the net result a slight rise of 0.1 per cent. Since last year clothing prices have risen 21.6 per cent, but since November, 1929, they have declined 21.3 per cent.

Coal prices were 0.8 per cent higher than in October and 2.4 per cent higher than in November, 1932, but 8.9 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

The cost of sundries was 0.1 per cent higher than in October, exactly the same as in November, 1932, and 7.9 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

## Cites Canada As Punctilious Debtor to U. S.

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK—Figures showed that the investment by United States citizens in Canada amounted in round figures to $4,000,000,000, which Canada had met in full on due date "under most adverse conditions," said Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Canada's Minister of Finance, speaking here at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

"According to the same statistical authority, this investment obligated us to send you in 1932 a total of $160,000,000 in interest and dividend payments," he said. "Against this, it is true, there was an offset of $35,000,000 received in the form of interest and dividends from you. But the net balance of $125,000,000 in your favor, and a somewhat similar amount during the past year, has been aggravated by a substantial premium on exchange. As you know, in recent years we have had to meet our fixed interest obligations in New York by purchasing United States currency and paying therefor a premium of as high at times as 24 per cent.

"But that is not all. During the last three years we have had obligations maturing in your markets which, because of investment conditions here, we have had to pay off on the due date, finding domestic funds with which to meet both the principal amount and the prevailing exchange premium. In 1932, for instance, our domestic market had to assume the burden of such maturities in the net amount of $55,000,000."

## Sees Sharp Drop In Foreclosures

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Foreclosures have fallen off greatly in the last few weeks, John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Board and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, said last night at the Union League Club, where Frank A. Vanderlip presided at a dinner of the Mortgage Advisory Board.

The corporation, Mr. Fahey said, is closing loans on hard-pressed mortgages at the rate of 550 a day and the amount of the loans to date aggregates $9,500,000.

More than $900,000,000 worth of such mortgages were held by closed banks, Fahey said, but arrangements have been made to take them over and make large amounts of cash available for distribution in dividends.

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# James Caras In A Triple Tie For Billiard Honors

## Shares Lead With Ponzi and Rudolph by Defeating Bennie Allen

**World Pocket-Billiard Championship**

| Player | W | L | HR | BC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 59 | 8 |
| Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland | 2 | 0 | 80 | 6 |
| James Caras, Wilmington | 2 | 0 | 74 | 14 |
| F. I. Taberski, Schenectady | 1 | 0 | 36 | 23 |
| E. R. Greenleaf, New York | 1 | 1 | 51 | 27 |
| George Kelly, Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 30 | 25 |
| William Mosconi, Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 65 | 10 |
| Bennie Allen, Kansas City | 0 | 2 | 40 | .. |
| Pasquale Natalie, Chicago | 0 | 2 | 56 | .. |
| Charles Seaback, Astoria | 0 | 3 | 65 | 11 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 — Consistent James Caras of Wilmington, Del., made it a three-way tie for first place in the world pocket-billiard championship tournament here last night, when he defeated Bennie Allen of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 71 in 14 innings.

Sharing first-place honors with Caras are Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia and Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland. Each has won two games and lost one. Close on their heels is Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., with one victory and no defeats.

Ponzi scored his second victory, 125 to 108, against Pasquale Natalie of Chicago, setting a new best-game record—eight innings. However, this was bettered in the next game when Rudolph defeated Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 65, in six innings. In this game Rudolph set a new high-run record for the tournament, 80 balls in one inning.

In the game with Allen, Caras took an early lead after running a 24 and a 12 in the fifth inning, to lead 34 to 10. He increased this count in the next inning and a half by five and another 12 to lead 51 to 18. The veteran Bennie found his stroke and counted his high run of 40 to take a temporary lead of 58 to 51.

This narrow margin was short-lasting, however, for Caras retaliated with a 10, 14 and two of 26 to win the game, 125 to 71. The score by innings:

Caras—0S 24 0 0S 12 5 12 10S 0 14S 0 0 26 26—Total 125. Scratches—4. High Run—26. Innings—14.
Allen—4 0 0S 0 7 8 40 0S 0 0S 0 14 1—Total 71. Scratches—3. High run—40. Innings—13.

Ponzi and Natalie played a tit-for-tat game. When Natalie ran 43 in the second half of the first inning, Ponzi replied with 33 on his next turn. When Natalie ran 56 in the third, Ponzi came back with 59 in the fourth. Ten more for Nataille brought 13 from Ponzi, in the fifth, but the Chicagoan was leading 108 to 105. Then the Philadelphian collected a pair of tens while Natalie remained motionless. The score by innings:

Ponzi—0 33 0 59 13 10 0 10—Total 125. High run—59. Innings—8.
Natalie—43 0 56 10 0s 0 0—Total 108. Scratches—1. High Run—56. Innings—7.

Rudolph was in almost perfect stroke against Seaback, having only one scoreless inning and making not a scratch. Seaback didn't do so bad, with 65 points in his five trips to the table. The score by innings:

Rudolph—0 8 80 22 5 10—Total 125. High run—80. Innings—6.
Seaback—12 40 7 0S 7—Total 65. High Run—40. Scratches—1. Innings—5.

# Chicago Football Team Declared Safe From Any Merger

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Any merger between University of Chicago and Northwestern University will not affect athletics, and especially football, it was declared here last night by R. M. Hutchins, president of the Midway institution. These are activities of the undergraduate colleges, campus affairs, the two schools being so fundamentally different therein that a combination would be impossible, said President Hutchins, addressing those gathered at Chicago's annual football dinner.

"There is not now, and there never will be any desire to abandon the college on the Midway," he said. "I assure you that no matter what happens, there always will be a college, and there will be all the usual appurtenances, including football.

"For two more years you alumni will see Berwanger, riding to glory on the gridiron. His successors through the far distant future will be gallivanting across Stagg Field and under a Maroon flag."

President Hutchins's flat declaration was in answer to the many rumors which have been circulated about the merger discussion. Elmore C. Patterson '35, center, was elected captain of the football team for 1934 at the dinner. Patterson, whose father is a writer on football and other sports, was a teammate of Peter Zimmer '34, captain of the 1933 Maroon team at La Grange (Ill.) High School. As a prep, Patterson played at end. He attended Lake Forest Academy one year.

# Cubs Lead Undisputed In Canadian-American

**Canadian-American Hockey League**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 23 | 10 |
| Quebec | 4 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 23 | 8 |
| New Haven | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 7 |
| Providence | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 5 |

**Result Dec. 7**

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.

For two periods the Philadelphia Arrows held the local Boston Cubs even on scores; then came the third period in which the Cubs outscored the Arrows, 2 to 1, to win, 4 to 3, at the Garden last night. Victory gave Boston undisputed possession of first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Walter Harnott led the home team scoring with two goals. Alex Wood, Philly goalie, prevented a rout by his spectacular goaltending. The summary:

| Boston | Philadelphia |
|---|---|
| Harnott, Halliday, Weir, lw | rw, Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger |
| O'Neil, Heximer, Buckles, c | c, King, Anderson |
| Davie, Filmore, Cunningham, Buckles, rw | lw, Hudson, McLeod |
| J. Jerwa, Lane, ld | rd, Peters, Desmarais |
| Lane, Mulligan, rd, ld, Jeremiah, Hinsperger | |
| Jackson, g | g, Wood |

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Harnott 2, Heximer, Filmore for Boston; King 2, Anderson for Philadelphia. Assists—Halliday, O'Neil, Lane, Jerwa for Boston; Hudson, Collings, Boyd for Philadelphia. Officials—W. H. Burch and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### Women Seek Two-Day Match

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The women's team match between picked golfing stars of the United States and Great Britain may become a two-day affair instead of one, starting next year. Correspondence carried on between British and American authorities and made public at the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association revealed that the British would prefer to have the recently inaugurated series extended over two days. At the same time the British have asked that, if possible, at least a week intervene between the international series and the American women's championship, indicating they plan a mass attack on the title. The international matches probably will be played next summer at the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, probably around Sept. 22.

# Nebraska Players Given Four Places on All-Big Six Eleven

## Oklahoma Gets Three, Kansas State Two, and Kansas and Iowa State One Each on Mythical Team

**All-Big Six Conference 1933 Football Team**

| Position | Player | College |
|---|---|---|
| Left end | B. N. Kilbourne '34 | Nebraska |
| Left tackle | C. R. Gentry '36 | Oklahoma |
| Left guard | W. H. DeBus '34 | Nebraska |
| Center | H. E. Fleetwood '34 | Oklahoma |
| Right guard | Zvonimir Kvaternick '34 | Kansas |
| Right tackle | George Maddox '35 | Kansas State |
| Right end | J. A. Harris '36 | Oklahoma |
| Quarterback | B. E. Masterson '34 | Nebraska |
| Left halfback | Dougal Russell '35 | Kansas State |
| Right halfback | W. W. Allender '36 | Iowa State |
| Fullback | G. H. Sauer '34 | Nebraska |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 8—In concluding a season dominated by University of Nebraska, it is to be expected that Cornhuskers will be given more places on the Big Six All-Star eleven than the players on less successful teams. Nebraska, accordingly, gets four honor positions. University of Oklahoma, second in the campaign, is awarded three places, Kansas State College is given two and University of Kansas and Iowa State College one each. Missouri had several good players; but the team was not strong enough to advance them for higher consideration.

Widest recognition was won by G. H. Sauer '34 of Nebraska. Sauer played fullback in every game during the season, smashed the line, ran interference, and made a good average at ground gaining. Probably as good, but on a weaker team, was R. M. Graham '34 of Kansas State, a high scorer, and as rugged and reliable as Sauer. Last year Graham was given the edge over the Cornhusker. Other good fullbacks were Ormand Beach '34 of Kansas and D. K. Theophilis '35 of Iowa State.

Quarterback honors are likewise taken by a Cornhusker, B. E. Masterson '34, a steady and resourceful field general, a splendid field-goal and after-point kicker, and an efficient blocker. R. L. Dunlap '34 of Oklahoma was at times a more brilliant ball-carrier; but he must give the post to a member of the championship team. Dunlap was last year's selection. Kansas State had a pair of fine quarterbacks in T. B. Bushby '34 and L. T. Morgan '34, while Kansas showed confidence in Frederick Harris '36 and Missouri in G. M. Stuber '34.

The halfback posts go to Dougal Russell '35 of Kansas State and W. W. Allender '36 of Iowa State. While the latter was with one of the weaker teams, he stood out as a great ball runner, especially in the open field, and a brilliant kicker. Russell displayed power as well as speed, and was a willing interferer. It is his second time for the honor. Other star halfbacks were H. C. Boswell '34, Nebraska; M. J. Robertson '34, Oklahoma; J. W. Manning '34, Kansas, and W. T. Hatfield '34, Missouri.

End selections are B. N. Kilbourne '34 of Nebraska and J. A. Harris '36 of Oklahoma. The former won general recognition. Lee Penney '34 might have displaced Harris had he seen service in more games. Nebraska had another brilliant end, J. W. Roby '34, Kansas had a fine pair of wingmen in E. J. Casini '34 and Richard O'Neill '34. Missouri's end star, O. J. Schiele Jr. '34, who won top honors last year, could not be rewarded because of the weakness of his team.

C. R. Gentry '36, the Oklahoma tackle, won national recognition and must be placed on the Big Six selection. The other tackle post goes to George Maddox '35 of Kansas State. Nebraska had a likely candidate in G. J. O'Brien '34, Oklahoma in J. N. Wheeler '36, Kansas State in M. W. Wertzberger '34, while Kansas had a great pair in M. B. Clawson '35 and P. J. Mehringer '34. The last named was selected last year.

Guards are picked from Nebraska and Kansas. They are W. H. DeBus '34 and Zvonimir Kvaternick '34, respectively. The Cornhuskers had another leading guard, C. R. Bishop '34. Oklahoma had a reliable pair, E. A. Bashara '34 and James Stacey '35. Kansas State relied on Homer Hanson '34, Kansas on R. R. Sklar '36, Iowa State on William Dixon '34 and Missouri on D. H. Ream '36.

There were a number of good centers in the Big Six. H. E. Fleetwood '24, is selected to give Oklahoma adequate representation, and Nebraska may, with good cause, take exception to this. Franklin Meler '34, the Cornhusker center, won the praise of many coaches. So did C. D. Griffing '36 of Kansas State, Jack Beyer '34 and E. J. McMillan '35 of Missouri.

# Larigan and Hynson Win in P. C. Tourney

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Two of the year's debutantes, Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, as well as Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club winner of the National fall scratch, were winners yesterday in the first round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday, the opening day. Larigan defeated Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—9; Hynson obtained a default from Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, and Baron defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—8.

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, national champion, and Edward G. McLaughlin and Rowland B. Haines, the stars of the Columbia University Club, will make their first appearance today.

**First Round**

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, won from Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, by default.

J. R. Montgomery, Princeton Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—3, 15—1.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., 15—7, 15—8.

A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 6—15, 18—14, 15—12.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—9.

**Second Round**

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 15—12, 15—7.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 11—15, 15—6, 15—11.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—12, 15—7.

# Another Seeded Player Is Beaten

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—David H. Finck, City Athletic Club, the leading seeded player, made his start yesterday in the National fall Class C squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, and defeated his clubmate, Herbert Henryson, in straight games, 15—8, 15—12.

Still another seeded player departed from the tourney yesterday, when the representative of Columbia University Club, Vincent de C. Lynn, was put out by a home club player, Walter Oertly, after a strenuous battle in one of the three third-round matches played. The score was 8—15, 15—11, 15—11.

**Second Round**

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—7.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Callaghan, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—8.

E. P. Field, Short Hills Club, defeated W. W. Cole, Montclair A. C., 15—7, 15—10.

F. D. Sasse, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 11—15, 15—8, 15—12.

P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C., won from L. C. Martin, Bayside T. C., by default.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City A. C., defeated S. A. Thompson, N. Y. A. C. 15—8, 15—9.

David H. Finck, City A. C., defeated Herbert Henryson, City A. C., 15—8, 15—12.

**Third Round**

J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. V. Gallagher, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—12, 15—9.

Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., defeated V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., 6—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated J. T. P. Sullvan, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—8, 15—12.

### Would Increase Qualifiers

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—A proposal that the number of qualifiers for match play in the 1934 women's national golf championship tourney be increased from 32 to 64 was advanced yesterday at the annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia. The suggestion is to be forwarded to the national association. The 1934 title tournament is to be held at Whitemarsh Country Club, in suburban Chestnut Hill.

### Purdue Picks Tackle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Carl D. Heldt '35, whose home is in Evansville, will captain the 1934 football team at Purdue University, it was announced here recently. His position is tackle. Julius F. Hecker '34 was chosen the "most valuable" player on the squad for the past season.

### Iowa State Captain

AMES, Iowa (AP)—Donald K. Theophilus '35 of Smithland, Iowa, fullback on the Iowa State College football team, has been elected captain for 1934 by his teammates. Theophilus, who weighs around 180 pounds, has been a leading figure in the Cyclone backfield for the last two years.

# Senators Halt Toronto Streak By 4-1 Victory

## Canadiens and Rangers Tie as Black Hawks Beat Montreal Maroons

**National Hockey League**

**United States Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 6 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 34 | 13 |
| Chicago | 6 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Boston | 5 | 0 | 6 | 23 | 23 | 10 |
| Rangers | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 8 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 8 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 18 | 17 |
| Canadiens | 6 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 13 |
| Montreal | 3 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 29 | 9 |
| Ottawa | 4 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 8 |
| Americans | 1 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 5 |

**Results Dec. 7**

Ottawa 4, Toronto 1.
Chicago 3, Montreal 1.
Rangers 0, Canadiens 0, overtime.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Dec. 8—The Ottawa Senators took advantage of the home coming of two former members of the team, Clancy and Kilrea, to defeat the group-leading Toronto Maple Leafs here last night before the largest crowd of the season, winning 4 to 1. The defeat stopped the visitors' winning streak which had reached five games, and also enabled the locals to close in on the third-place Montreal Maroons.

A newcomer to the locals, and professional hockey, Max Kaminsky, was one of the stars of the game. He started at center and during the game led many dangerous rushes and it was a pass from him that enabled Finnigan to break the one-all deadlock in the third period. After that the losers sent four and five men up on the attack and the Senators broke away for two more goals. Beveridge and Earl Roche were also outstanding for the winners. The summary:

| Ottawa | Toronto |
|---|---|
| Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche, lw | rw, Bailey, Conacher, Sands |
| Kaminsky, Voss, Cook, Cox, c | c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair |
| Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche, rw | lw, Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton, Boll |
| Bowman, McInenly, ld | rd, Clancy, Day |
| Shields, Leduc, rd | ld, Horner, Levinsky |
| Beveridge, g | g, Hainsworth |

Score—Ottawa 4, Toronto 1. Goals—E. Roche 2, D. Roche and Finnigan for Ottawa; Primeau for Toronto. Assists—D. Roche 2, Kaminsky for Ottawa; Conacher for Toronto. Officials—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Dr. E. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The Canadiens of Montreal and the New York Rangers encountered each other for the first time this season in the Garden, and with both goalkeepers starring, the game ended in a scoreless tie.

Two periods of the fastest sort of hockey, with Canadiens making twice as many tries as Rangers, as Aitkenhead was kept busy, failed to bring any scores, and only three short penalties. Dillon and Burke went off for a mild roughing party and Bill Cook, while playing defense was sent off for tripping just as the first session ended.

Aitkenhead saved 35 shots to 17 for Chabot. Rangers took their turn as chief attackers in the late part of the game, but Chabot held his former team mates as well as Aitkenhead. The summary:

| Rangers | Canadiens |
|---|---|
| F. Cook, Keeling, Seibert, Dillon, Murdoch, lw | rw, Gagnon, Godin, Larochelle |
| Boucher, Murdoch, Carr, Asmundson, c | c, Morenz, Lepine, Mondou, Riley |
| W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Keeling, rw | lw, Joliat, Riley, G. Mantha, Mondou |
| Johnson, Brennan, ld | rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault |
| Seibert, W. Cook, rd | ld, Carson, Burke |
| Aitkenhead, g | g, Chabot |

Score—Rangers 0, Canadiens 0. Referees—M. Rodden and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—The Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 1, before a crowd of 9000 at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The locals, aroused by a Maroon goal in the first 45 seconds, put on a first-period attack that yielded two markers in 13 minutes. The second period was scoreless and it looked as though the third might be until Romnes took a pass from Jenkins and made a 20-foot angle shot, first drawing Kerr, visiting goalie, off balance. The summary:

| Black Hawks | Maroons |
|---|---|
| Thompson, Trudel, McFadyen, lw | rw, Ward, Robinson, Kilrea |
| Gottselig, Leswick, Cook, Romnes, c | c, Smith, Haynes, MacKenzie |
| Couture, Kendall, March, rw | lw, Northcott, Trottier, Brydson |
| Abel, Conacher, ld | rd, Wentworth, Ayres |
| Coulter, Jenkins, rd | lw, Graham, Wilcox |
| Gardiner, g | g, Kerr |

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 3, Montreal Maroons 1. Goals—Cook, March and Romnes for Chicago; Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Abel and Jenkins for Chicago. Referees—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### Why Not Compromise On Ball?

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—A simple solution of one of the major controversies confronting the baseball magnates at their annual gatherings in Chicago next week—the difference between the American and National League baseballs—was offered yesterday by Ed Barrow, the man behind the New York Yankees. "A compromise is the logical thing," he said. "Major league ball should be played with similar implements in both big leagues. Put the American League cover on the ball, add the thicker stitching now used in the seams of the National League ball. That should satisfy everyone."

### Peden and LePage in Front

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8 (AP) — William (Torchy) Peden, the iron-muscled red-head from British Columbia, and his partner Henri LePage of Montreal, and the early leaders, Bartell and Ottevaire, pulled ahead of the field in Cleveland's second six-day bicycle race early today. Peden and LePage held a one-lap lead on the Bartell-Ottevaire combination, and the next pair, Horan and Petri, were four laps behind the leaders. The withdrawal of Jackson and Elliott, British team, cut the entries to 11.

### International Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 6 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 32 | 13 |
| Buffalo | 4 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 18 | 11 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 22 | 11 |
| Syracuse | 5 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 10 |
| Windsor | 4 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 8 |
| London | 2 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 30 | 5 |

**Result Dec. 6**

Detroit 2, Buffalo 1.

### Boston College Elects

The varsity football lettermen at Boston College have elected David C. Couhig '35 of Beverly, Mass., captain for next season. The new leader is a tackle and is a brother to Philip Couhig, who captained the Eagles in 1932.

### Indiana Cage Leader

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Woodrow R. Weir '34, of Scottsburg has been elected captain of the Indiana University basketball team. He has starred at forward or guard the last two seasons.

### College Waterpolo Results

New York A. C. 34, Pennsylvania 9.

# National Slugging Honors Go To Klein With Berger Second

The National League's leading batter, Charles H. "Chuck" Klein of Philadelphia, was also the circuit's most consistent slugger in 1933, according to official averages just released. It was the third successive year that the big outfielder has ranked first in this respect. His percentage for the past campaign was .602. He also batted in the most runs, 120.

Wally Berger, hard-hitting outfielder of the Boston Braves, ranked second to Klein with a percentage of .566, and also topped the circuit in strikeouts with 77. Melvin Ott, New York, drew 75 bases on balls, leading the league for the second year. Of the regulars who took part in 100 games or more, Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn struck out the fewest number of times, 14. For the second year, George Watkins, St. Louis, was hit most often by pitchers, 12 times.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who finished the 1933 pennant race in second place, led all National League clubs in slugging with a mark of .383. The Chicago Cubs were three points behind with .380. St. Louis batted in the most runs and struck out the most times. Brooklyn received most bases on balls. The official team figures and the 10 leaders among the individuals, follow:

**Club Records on Total Bases, Slugging Percentages, Runs Batted In, Bases on Balls, Strikeouts, Hit by Pitcher**

| Club | G | AB. | TB. | SP. | RBI. | BB. | SO. | HP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 154 | 5429 | 2082 | .383 | 618 | 366 | 334 | 30 |
| Chicago | 154 | 5255 | 1996 | .380 | 608 | 392 | 475 | 30 |
| St. Louis | 154 | 5387 | 2035 | .378 | 629 | 391 | 528 | 32 |
| Philadelphia | 152 | 5261 | 1941 | .369 | 570 | 381 | 479 | 29 |
| New York | 156 | 5461 | 1969 | .361 | 598 | 377 | 477 | 15 |
| Brooklyn | 157 | 5367 | 1925 | .359 | 566 | 397 | 453 | 18 |
| Boston | 156 | 5243 | 1811 | .345 | 511 | 328 | 428 | 25 |
| Cincinnati | 153 | 5156 | 1651 | .320 | 455 | 349 | 354 | 34 |
| Totals | | 42559 | 15410 | .362 | 4555 | 2979 | 3528 | 203 |

**Ten Leading Individuals**

| Name and Club | G. | AB. | TB. | Slugging PC. | RBI. | BB. | SO. | HP. | Hit into DP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Klein, Philadelphia | 152 | 606 | 365 | .602 | 120 | 56 | 36 | 1 | 3 |
| Walter A. Berger, Boston | 137 | 528 | 299 | .566 | 106 | 41 | 77 | 3 | 6 |
| Floyd C. Herman, Chicago | 137 | 508 | 255 | .502 | 93 | 50 | 57 | .. | 15 |
| Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh | 152 | 573 | 274 | .478 | 97 | 64 | 23 | 5 | 9 |
| Joseph M. Medwick, St. Louis | 148 | 595 | 296 | .497 | 98 | 26 | 56 | 2 | 15 |
| Virgil L. Davis, Philadelphia | 141 | 495 | 234 | .473 | 65 | 32 | 24 | 5 | 21 |
| Daniel Taylor, Brooklyn | 103 | 358 | 168 | .469 | 40 | 47 | 45 | .. | 8 |
| Melvin T. Ott, New York | 152 | 580 | 271 | .467 | 103 | 75 | 48 | 2 | 10 |
| Paul G. Waner, Pittsburgh | 154 | 618 | 282 | .4563 | 70 | 60 | 20 | 2 | 10 |
| John L. Martin, St. Louis | 145 | 599 | 273 | .4557 | 57 | 67 | 46 | 3 | 9 |

# *Robert Grant And Wellington to Meet*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 — Robert Grant Jr., of the Harvard Club, displayed high-class squash racquets yesterday, when he eliminated Edwin H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, last year champion, to enter the final round of the Metropolitan veteran squash racquets championship at the Columbia University Club. The father of the Harvard captain played a well-rounded game, with just enough edge over Bigelow to come from behind in two of the three games, and to win by a score of 15—9, 17—16, 15—10.

Bigelow started well, with his ambidextrous play, and led to 9—6, in the first game, but Grant watched him, and finally worked out a winning method with his angle shooting, chiefly using his backhand. In the second also, Bigelow led at the start, and after Grant was at 14—11, rallied and tied the score, at 14-all, and then led in the extra three points, to get to game point. The next rally was a let, and then Grant took the game afer a long rally. The third game was mostly in favor of Grant, and he was much the better at the finish. Grant also hit much harder, and Bigelow could not do much with his soft shots after the start.

**Metropolitan Veterans Squash Racquets Championship—Semifinal Round**

Robert Grant Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Edwin H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, 15—9, 17—16, 15—10.

C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Rochester, Downtown Athletic Club, 15—2, 16—15, 15—6.

# Scholarship Mixes With Athletics at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8 (AP)—Scholarship mixes freely with athletics at Princeton, publication yesterday of the fall honor list disclosed.

Of the 151 students engaging in some form of fall sport, 34, or 22 per cent, won academic honors. The cross-country squad which placed four of its 11 members among the scholars, led the list.

The varsity football squad made the poorest showing with only six of 56 making the honor roll, but the 150-pound football team was second only to cross-country with 17 of its 48 members highly ranked academically.

Among the more prominent athletes listed are W. R. Bonthron '34, the Tigers' great middle distance runner and cross-country captain; B. O. Delaney '35, varsity football end; John F. Bliss Jr. '36, varsity guard, and John F. Bales '34, quarterback.

### New Players for Americans

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the acquisition of two new defense players to replace Ludas (Duke) Dutkowski and Chris Speyer. The newomers are John (Red) Doran from the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and Allan Murray from the Syracuse Stars of the International League. Both Dutkowski and Speyer will be sent to Syracuse. Both of the newcomers are products of amateur hockey in the Toronto district. Doran, the Americans' fifth "red," broke into professional ranks with the New Haven Eagles last year, while Murray started his pro career with the Buffalo Bisons in the 1928-29 season.

### Wiley Moore Released

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Wilcy Moore, for years one of the best relief pitchers in the American League, has been released outright to the Newark club of the International League, the New York Yankee management announced yesterday. Moore broke in with the Yankees back in 1927, and has also pitched with the Boston Red Sox. At the same time, the Yanks announced that they had sent Leroy A. Schalk, a young infielder, to the Newark club on option. Newark is a member of the Yankee "farm" system.

### Miss Stebbins President

Frances Stebbins of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., has been elected president of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Charles River Country Club, vice-president; Mrs. Henry R. Watson, Hoosic-Whisick Club, treasurer; Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, Wellesley Country Club, secretary; Mrs. George P. Buell, Albemarle Golf Club, assistant secretary; Mrs. Edmund S. Kelley, Oakley Country Club, chairman of handicap committee.

### Helen Waring Wins

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 8—Helen Waring of New York and Pinehurst yesterday won the Pinehurst Country Club women's season members golf tournament when she defeated Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., 7 and 5. Miss Waring went out in 41 and was one under 4s for four holes coming in.

### Kent Is Bowdoin Captain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 8—Albert W. Kent '35, of Stoneham, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1934 football team at Bowdoin College. Kent plays end on the varsity eleven and also is a star in baseball.

### Dickinson Elects Bartley

CARLISLE, Penna., Dec. 8 (AP) — Joseph Bartley '35 of Brooklyn yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 Dickinson College football team. A halfback, Bartley has played on the varsity for the last two seasons.

# *Saint John May Have Can-Am Hockey Sextet*

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 8 (AP)—A movement was started here yesterday to give Saint John a taste of professional hockey this season as a preliminary step in efforts to have a team from this city compete in the Canadian-American Hockey League during the 1934-35 season.

After conferring here with officials of the forum, Joseph Page, sports director of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, talked over long distance telephone with Judge James E. Dooley of Providence, R. I., president of the Canadian-American League.

President Dooley said he favored the proposal, but added it would have to be considered by his directorate. He suggested sending two teams of the professional league here for matches once or twice this season, in order to give Saint John fans a chance to see the brand of hockey played in this league.

Forum officials said there was a strong likelihood that Saint John would have its own professional team in the Canadian-American loop next year. This need not interfere in any way with amateur league games, they said.

### Swimming Is Most Popular

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Swimming proved the most popular of 16 sports available to Yale students at the Payne Whitney gymnasium during the last academic year. George Parmley Day, University treasurer, reported yesterday that 2580 students devoted 44,416 exercise periods to this sport in the huge gymnasium opened a year ago. Squash racquets came next with 1842 players for 32,773 periods and general exercise placed third with 1589 students for 13,192 periods. Of the 3089 graduate students in the university, 2963 used the gymnasium facilities. Figures for the other sports: Corrective exercises, 621 students for 13,443 periods; handball, 490 for 6478 periods; boxing, 449 for 6478; basketball, 880 for 7032; body building had 924 followers; golf, 380 for 12,793 periods; tennis, 367 for 1989 periods; wrestling, 81 students, and fencing 67.

### Mrs. McWilliam President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Mrs. Culver McWilliam of the Apawamis Club, Rye, was elected president of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the annual meeting held in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. Mrs. McWilliam succeeds Mrs. F. B. Ryan of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J. Josephine Windle, North Hempstead Country Club, Port Washington, L. I., was reelected vice-president, and Mrs. Marshall E. Risley, Echo Lake Country Club, Westfield, N. J. is again secretary. Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkhill, N. Y., replaces Mrs. W. H. Young of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn.

# Harvard Club First Team Beats Second At Squash Racquets

**Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Standing**

| | Rounds W. | Rounds L. | Matches W. | Matches L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard Club I | 5 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Yale Club | 3 | 1 | 14 | 6 | .750 |
| Montclair Athletic Club | 3 | 1 | 13 | 7 | .750 |
| Princeton Club I | 3 | 1 | 12 | 8 | .750 |
| University Club | 3 | 2 | 15 | 10 | .600 |
| Harvard Club II | 2 | 3 | 13 | 12 | .400 |
| Downtown A. C. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 14 | .250 |
| Princeton Club II | 0 | 4 | 1 | 19 | .000 |
| Union League Club | 0 | 5 | 3 | 22 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The first Harvard Club team settled its lesser associate from its club, the second team, yesterday when the fifth round of the metropolitan squash racquets championship, winning by a score of 4 matches to 1. This preserves its unbeaten status, and places it alone in that category. This was due to the defeat of the Princeton Club first team, despite the addition of W. H. Tevis Huhn, recently returned from abroad, to the losers. Huhn won, but three of his team mates failed to live up to their earlier play of the season, which had held the team unbeaten, at the hands of the University Club players, on the courts of the latter, the score being 3 to 2.

Yale Club took second place, by a 4-to-1 victory over Union League Club, though a surprise here found C. Waring Gillespie at the lesser end of the score in his match with Howell Van Gerbig, No. 1 of the Union League Club team, the first defeat of the Yale Club player this season.

The fourth victor was Montclair Athletic Club, which defeated the Princeton Club second team, on the courts of the latter, also at 4 to 1.

**Harvard Club I 4, Harvard Club II 1**

Beekman Pool, Harvard No. 1, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., 15—10, 18—15, 15—6.

R. A. Powers, Harvard No. 1, defeated I. D. Hall, 10—15, 15—7, 15—7, 15—5.

B. N. Everett, Harvard No. 2, defeated R. L. Debevoise, 15—9, 15—7, 15—11.

A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard No. 1, defeated W. K. Rice, 6—15, 15—12, 15—12, 15—10.

B. H. Whitbeck, Harvard No. 1, defeated J. F. Whitbeck, 8—15, 15—10, 17—15, 15—12.

**Montclair A. C. 4, Princeton Club II 1**

W. Coyle, Montclair A. C., defeated D. B. McElroy, 15—9, 15—13, 15—8.

J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C., defeated B. B. Adams, 15—10, 16—14, 14—16, 15—10.

E. Beddall, Princeton No. 2, defeated Conroy Hoffman, 15—14, 12—15, 12—15, 17—15, 18—15.

W. Cole, Montclair A. C., defeated J. K. Weeks, 15—6, 15—6, 15—12.

S. Moora, Montclair A. C., defeated J. L. Tappin, 17—15, 15—10, 15—12.

**Yale Club 4, Union League 1**

H. Van Gerbig, Union League, defeated C. W. Gillespie, 15—10, 15—7, 15—12.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated David Keep, 8—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—10.

George Barker, Yale Club, defeated G. V. Coe, 15—7, 15—6, 15—7.

George Cox, Yale Club, defeated C. H. Jewett, 15—6, 15—8, 18—7.

P. G. Melville, Yale Club, defeated Rushmore Patterson, 15—12, 6—15, 15—7, 15—6.

**University Club 3, Princeton Club I 2**

T. Huhn, Princeton No. 1, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., 15—6, 15—5, 15—9.

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated S. M. Palmer, 15—7, 15—7, 15—10.

W. D. Barks, University Club, defeated M. McLeod, 15—5, 15—7, 8—15, 15—12.

R.

# Democratic Rule In France Faces Possible Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

peace treaty, including its territorial clauses.

It is easy to understand, therefore, that French resistance to any proposed alterations at Geneva will be stubborn. Nevertheless indications are not entirely absent that the French Government would eventually realize the inevitability of putting the League on a broader basis than mere maintenance of the Versailles Treaty.

**Reich's Rearmament Faced**

The second element in the international situation which absorbs attention in France is rearmament of the Reich. There is a growing tendency to face frankly the fact that France must either concede controlled armament equality to Germany or allow it to rearm without limits or permission. At the same time there is still some effort to cling to the hope that international solidarity between Britain, France and the United States against the Reich's rearmament may be preserved.

The unexpected departure for London of the British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, on Wednesday, and the announcement that the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Beneš, has been invited to Paris next week, reveal the intense diplomatic activity which is now under way between Paris, London, Berlin and other European capitals.

The idea of direct negotiations with Germany has continued to gain ground steadily here, but there is a notable absence of optimism as to the outcome of such conversations and equal lack of precision as to their basis.

The Monitor learns from a source usually well informed that consideration is being given to taking as the basis of accord the present level of German armaments—that is, recognizing the right of the Reich to weapons it is now believed to possess in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

The French Government, however, is anxious above all to establish firm agreement with Britain before proceeding further with negotiations. This is understood to be the significance of Lord Tyrrell's trip to London.

**Russia Enters Picture**

The third factor which faces France is Russia's final emergence into the diplomatic arena of Europe. The French Government, the Monitor learns on the highest authority, attaches the greatest importance to the Soviet's renewed diplomatic activity and views rapprochement with Russia—and its potential entry into the League of Nations—as a possible means of counter-balancing both the rearmament of the Reich and the Italian attack on the League.

These international considerations overshadow the Chamber session, especially since the Government's financial projects are acknowledged to be a mere symbol of redressment. Modified by many amendments, it provides only about 4,500,000,000 francs, whereas the deficit is now admitted to reach approximately 8,000,000,000, or about $480,000,000. Thus actual financial restoration is postponed at least until consideration of the regular budget bill.

# League Reform Gets America's Cold Shoulder

(Continued from Page 1)

and the exigences of national recovery have produced this situation. It might be speedily obliterated—there are, indeed, evidences that the Roosevelt Administration would work just as strongly on the side of cöoperation if circumstances permitted, but at this moment, Washington is almost as remote from London, Paris, Rome and Geneva as it is from Tokyo.

No official commentator, and scarcely any unofficial ones, could see the slightest possibility of the Mussolini proposal interesting the United States. Popular opinion, as expressed to every Congressman, to every official who canvasses the country, speaks unmistakably, "Keep out of Europe!" is today a mandate.

**Too Much War Talk**

What has produced this position, in Washington's view? Events in Europe: the nadir of disarmament, the rise of Hitlerism, England's continued swing toward full conservatism, France's toppling governments. Together, they have produced the biggest crop of war talk for years—certainly since 1914.

American opinion, as concentrated in the nation's capital, believes that trouble is brewing of one sort or another in Europe, and it will accept no responsibility or involvement.

Under these circumstances, to toy with the idea of modified League membership would be sheer madness for an American politician. Even the American people's sincere desire for disarmament and continued peace by that means is dulled by apprehension, and they do not seem ready to make any sacrifice toward that end. They are, moreover, convinced that a sacrifice would be futile.

No amount of preaching, reasoning or fancy trial balloon flying from abroad will effect the change. Conditions alone can do that.

Uncle Sam's gaze abroad, today, is thus one of alarm, of dissatisfaction, but definitely not one of wanderlust.

## France Is Opposed To Italy's Scheme, But Will Listen

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Dec. 8—The French Government is unconditionally opposed to any reorganization of the League of Nations which would tend to destroy its essentially democratic nature, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the Foreign Minister, declared today.

No concrete proposal regarding the League's reorganization has yet been received by France, M. Paul-Boncour told the press. If one were submitted the French Government would study it, he said, and would not refuse to envisage certain "adaptations" provided there is no attempt to touch the "very basis of the League of Nations which is founded on respect for the rights of all and for their common share in the organization of peace."

Personally M. Paul-Boncour said he felt that the Geneva institution "conciliates in the happiest manner the idea of equality of all nations—which for our part is intangible because it corresponds with our national tradition—with the actual situation under which the great powers, without incurring the reproach of preëminence or hegemony, possess a permanent seat on the Council and thus dispose of normal management which is their natural right. I would combat maneuvers which tend to create in the heart of the League any hierarchy of any sort."

The policy of alliances as practiced by France was not opposed to the League of Nations, M. Paul-Boncour stated, since all France's pacts are indissolubly linked with and subordinated to the League—including the Four Power Pact.

"The League of Nations remains and will continue to remain, whatever others may want, the basis of our policy," said the French Foreign Minister.

## Little Entente Fears Reduction of Powers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 8—Premier Mussolini's new League of Nations plan is the chief subject of comment here today and naturally meets strong opposition.

It could hardly be expected that a demand for separation of the League from peace treaties would be welcome here since Czechoslovakia is a state whose legal existence and sovereignty are dependent on those treaties.

Premier Mussolini's contemplated reduction of power and influence now enjoyed by smaller states in the League also directly hits this country, especially affecting the postion of Dr. Eduard Beneš, who for the past 14 years has played a great rôle in international conferences, a rôle more important than Czechoslovakia could expect if size became the criterion whereby the relative importance of nations shall be measured as proposed by Premier Mussolini.

States of the Little Entente recently reached a joint agreement whereby in foreign affairs the three members shall constitute a single unit which it is obviously hoped will be considered the equal of a great power in international deliberations. Czechoslovak opposition to the Mussolini plan indicates that it is not considered likely the Little Entente would really be so recognized.

This state, with its democratic tradition, also cannot support an international plan based not upon a parliamentary but upon a dictatorial foundation wherein secret diplomacy could have full range activity.

It should be added, however, that this country is not blind to the need for certain necessary changes in the League.

Dr. Beneš is on a lecture tour, hence no comment could be had from him. It is reported, however, that in the near future he will be officially visiting Paris, where he will undoubtedly present to France the attitude of the Little Entente and of Czechoslovakia in the matter.

## *'Star Spangled Banner' To Go Under Hammer*

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8 (AP)—Francis Scott Key's manuscript of the "Star Spangled Banner" will be sold at public auction at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in New York on Jan. 5.

The original manuscript was valued recently by the executor of the estate of the late Henry Walters, by whom it was owned, at $500 but was not included in the collection left to the city of Baltimore by the financier's will. It is described as being the first complete draft of the American national anthem, transcribed from the notes written by Key aboard a British vessel on which he was detained throughout the night of Sept. 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

## Japan's League Spokesman Plans to Quit Politics

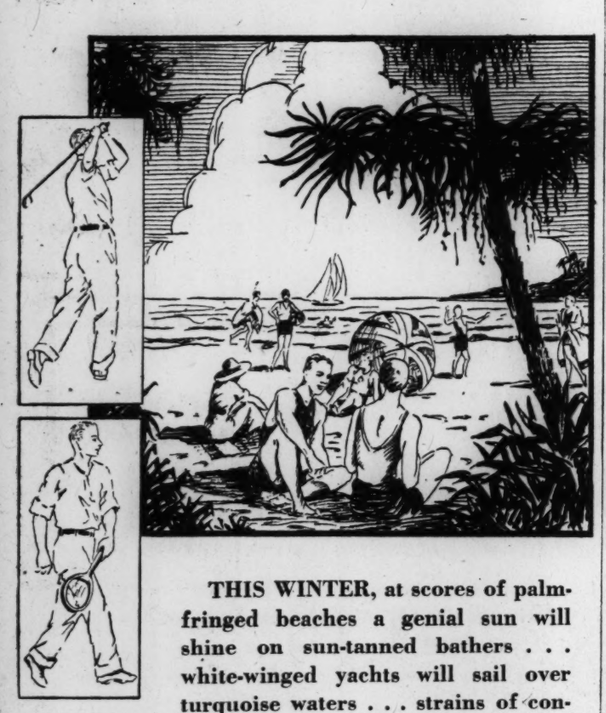
TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's spokesman at the League of Nations sessions which preceded its withdrawal last March, formally resigned today from membership in the Seiyukai Majority Party in the National House of Representatives.

At the same time, he resigned his seat in the House. He said he wanted to cut all political ties, advocating abolition of all political parties, saying they hampered the cause of national unity which current critical times in Japan demanded. Political writers asserted Mr. Matsuoka had ambitions to head a fresh Fascist movement appealing especially to patriotic youths.

## Buses for Florida Lines

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Florida motor lines officials have announced the purchase of more than $100,000 worth of new buses. The new buses will be received about Dec. 15 and will be put into immediate use on the Jacksonville-Miami and Jacksonville-St. Petersburg routes.

THIS WINTER, at scores of palm-fringed beaches a genial sun will shine on sun-tanned bathers . . . white-winged yachts will sail over turquoise waters . . . strains of concert music will flow from shaded cocoanut groves.

**Will You Be There?**

Are you going to the sun-lands to enjoy these and the wealth of other outdoor attractions?

If you are planning such a vacation, you can profitably consult the advertisements of hotels, resorts, travel agencies, railroad and steamship lines in The Christian Science Monitor. They answer practically all your questions—Where to Go? What to See? Where to Stay?

Make a thorough study of the Monitor advertisements during the next few months and see how well they help you to plan a better vacation. A special group of hotel, travel and resort advertisements is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.


# Local Classified Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Suite of one room, kitchen and bath in apartment, $45. Tel. Com. 4178 (MISS OESTMAN).

MUST SUBLET 3-room apartment at Bryant Chambers, 30 College Ave., West Somerville, Mass.; can vacate at once. Call Janitor or MRS. LETA M. RAYMOND; Somerset 2289-R.

OVERLOOKING FENWAY—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St., or 484 Huntington Ave., Boston.

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 486 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 (mornings).

THE BARRINGTON, 10-12 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass., offers a real home; 6-room suite, completely furnished, frigidaire, incinerator, fireplace, sun porch; near college, Harvard square and Christian Science church; $100 per month. Porter 1380—1397.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

BUILD profitable repeat business, guaranteed hosiery, pure silk, full fashioned, first quality; generous profits; choice territories available. SILVER LADY HOSIERY, 366 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

MEN and women with extensive acquaintance can earn good income selling improved fountain pen to consumer; commission deducted at sale. VICTOR PEN, 395 Broadway, New York City.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children, opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

### CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892 — R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder; plans and estimates furnished; jobbing shop and mill 83 Walnut St. Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660

### FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur repairing and remodeling. WINTHROP FURS Inc. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire Street, Boston. LIBerty 9583

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2724.

### HELP WANTED — MEN

ACTIVE intelligent young man to help with three boys for short time in their home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing quiet home, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced, care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 0419.

### HOMES TO SHARE

HINGHAM, MASS.—Opportunity for two persons to share home with young lady away daytimes; 2 miles from station; garage space; modern conveniences; attractive terms to writers. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Antique dining room set; brass tea, Postum set, nickel plate lining, gift from Sultan of Sulu; other antiques. Write Box F-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1958)—Practitioner's office for rent, part time, sunny, comfortably furnished. Longacre 5-3664 (WHITE).

### PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
*Home for rest, study and recreation.*
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

### PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

### PIANOS

STANLEY C. BRENNAN, 88 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.—Baldwin Pianos, new and used; terms; will buy used pianos. Dial 4-5319.

### REAL ESTATE

in Stamford, Conn.
Shippan Point, 8 Room House

For rent, attractive 8-room house, in sight of Sound; garage; lot with large trees and garden. Phone Stamford 4-3015. E. C. PEATTIE.

PINEBLUFF, 6 miles from Pinehurst, N. C. Ideal year around temperature, water. World's Fair prize for purity, large beautiful corner property, 6-room furnished house, large fireplace, 6-room furprovements, a veritable sun parlor, worth $10,000.00 will sell for $4000.00; easy terms. Write Box M-41, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—For rent, single and double room, meals and garage optional, in private home; prominently located. Tel. 1951 or write MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, 14 Witherbee Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 609 State St., next to Christian Science church; rooms with meals $7 and $10 per week; oil heat; garage. Tel. 4-7246.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Exceptionally attractive rooms in high class apartment in Fenway; privileges; reasonable. Circle 6335.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 27 Ellery St.—Pleasant side room; home privileges; 2 windows, cross ventilation; private family; good neighborhood; near Harvard Sq. Tel. Porter 0225-W.

N. Y. C., 61 East 190th (Fordham), between Lexington and 8th Ave. Subway Stations—Large sunny room, 3 windows, private house; near Eleventh Church; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Sunny front overlooking Barnard Gardens; quiet; neighborhood exclusive; newly decorated. 47 Claremont Ave. (Riverside-Broadway, 119th).

N. Y. C., 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished small room, private bath, private entrance; private family; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man desires position as personal secretary; country or city; experienced stenographer, typist, accountant. Write Box F-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, competent, refined, reliable; gentleman or business couple preferred. Tel. Cen. New. 4946-M. R. S., 3 Victoria Circle, Newton Centre, Mass.

A REFINED, middle-aged lady desires position as housekeeper companion to lady or gentleman; Boston vicinity; references exchanged. Tel. 0791.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, excellent cook; small adult family or business couple; $40. University 4-6662, New York City.

LADY wishes to read to elderly people, assist in care; vicinity of Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 0081-W.

SUCCESSFUL millinery designer, thorough experience designing youthful, smart hats for Fifth Avenue trade, wishes position with progressive manufacturer. Write Box C-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman secretary-stenographer, with journalistic, social service experience, studied costume designing, wishes position where her qualifications would be useful. Write Box H-50, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 891 Dudley St., Uphams Cor. Dorchester Mass. Col. 3206

### WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Tuxedo suit, perfect condition, only worn once, size 38, bargain. Telephone mornings until 11, Slocum 6-5795, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS rewiring wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades; Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

## *MASSACHUSETTS*

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Platine's
SHOE SHOP
ARLINGTON CENTER
*Specialists in Fitting Children's Shoes*
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Attractive Christmas Wreaths
of Fragrant, Woodsy materials, Well Berried and Coned.
*And by the way, prices will please you.*
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
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Furniture of Character
CHARLES F. McMANUS
Convert your Christmas Club Check into Beautiful and Practical Gifts of Furniture.
*WE CHALLENGE BOSTON PRICES!*
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Broadway and Franklin St., 1311 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 Pleasant Street, Belmont

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*OPTOMETRIST*
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PRESSING and REPAIRING
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Spencer Corset Shop
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Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Distinctive Christmas Cards
80 BOYLSTON STREET Second Floor

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 500
*MYLES STANDISH HOTEL*
SPECIALS:
Shampoo Finger Marcel, $1.25
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HOT OIL SHAMPOO
Hair Dyeing, Facial and Scalp Work
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*"Burns' Coal Burns"*
Coal—Coke—Fuel
Garrison 5260

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Catherine G. Briggs
Telephone Kenmore 4042
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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Special for December
French Felt Hat—all shades designed and made to order for $4.75
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Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

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Optical Repairs Clock Repairing
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Telephone Bills may be paid here.

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Milk and Cream
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton
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Large corner room, private bath; other rooms. Discriminating clientele, exceptional food. Featuring 7-course Christmas Dinner at $1.25 per person, in a quiet, homey atmosphere. Tree and favors.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
*A Service for Every Household*
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
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*Contour Beauty Moulding Facial.*
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Guaranteed 18 months at
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## *MASSACHUSETTS*

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*(Continued)*

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*Invites you to do your Christmas Shopping*
AT 363 WASHINGTON ST.
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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S

*Start the Season right*
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
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Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
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Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

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Attractively displayed in the shops around Harvard Square are all manner of gifts for children and grown-ups. Gift selection is simplified by the splendid variety and leisurely atmosphere. Choice values are as plentiful as anywhere else. And parking is so convenient.

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Business Men's Association

*Christmas Holidays*
*All the Fixings for*
CHRISTMAS
Eatmor Cranberries
Nuts Finest Turkeys
George H. Stockwell
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*We Suggest a*
HAMILTON WATCH
*for* CHRISTMAS
JOHN H. DERBY—JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

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*Repairs on All Makes*
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Christmas Shopping at
BRINE'S
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HARVARD SQUARE

CHRISTMAS CARDS and GIFTS
*Excellent Assortment*
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

Univ 0735
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When doing your Christmas Shopping Shop at Sage's, the Home Store.
*VARIETY—QUALITY*
*CHEERFUL SPIRIT*
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
*Free Delivery* PORTER 2200

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THE NEW FORD V-8
*Now on Display*
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ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
*Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work*
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## *MASSACHUSETTS*

### CAMBRIDGE
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BRIGGS & BRIGGS
*MUSIC STORE*
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*INSURANCE of All Kinds*
COURTEOUS, EFFICIENT SERVICE
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The Brown Shop
*Christmas Gifts for the Whole Family*
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Novelties, Toilet Goods, Lingerie, Gloves
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Open Evenings Until Christmas

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*Children's shoes fitted with care.*
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*SEE US BEFORE YOU PAINT*
F. W. CARSON CO.
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Adams Bookstore
165 North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

Christmas Cards
*Our Christmas Line of Books Now Ready*
See our Children's Books, also *Bible Stories by Bessie Edmond Andruss*, for very little children, and illustrated in color by Sarah Wendell Campbell.
*Books for Boys and Girls of all ages.*

McWhirr's
*Fall River's Largest Department Store*
Santa Claus, Jolly Fellow, Is Here to Greet the Children in Toyland . . . and Every Floor Offers a World of Gift Suggestions
*A Store where you can SAVE*
ON MERCHANDISE OF GIFT-WORTHY QUALITY

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Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves
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*Fitchburg's Quality Furniture Store*
For Better Grades of Home Furnishings
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RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
*"Coronet" pattern in Solid Silver*
A set of 6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Cream Soup Spoons, Butter Knife, Sugar Spoon.
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*for the MEN FOLKS*
Selected to please you and at prices that please your pocketbook.
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TOYS
*of All Kinds*

The Practical Gift Shop
Has
Many Suggestions for Christmas
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11 PRICHARD STREET

## *MASSACHUSETTS*

### FITCHBURG
*(Continued)*

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MARTEX TOWELS
FACE CLOTHS
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Philco and Atwater Kent Radios
Efficient Radio Service
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510 MAIN STREET

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*Jeweler Since 1897*
A diamond for Christmas—as fine a gift as you can possibly give her.
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Ye Olde Oyster Bar
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PRICHARD STREET

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*We can supply you with*
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*Flowers for all occasions*
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Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe and Deposit Vaults
*BANK BY MAIL*
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

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William G. Brown
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*THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE*
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
*Your Christmas Store of Gifts*

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"CANADA DRY"
*Pale Ginger Ale*
*Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit*
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All Kinds
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Solve That Gift Problem
We have something for every Member of the Family.
Silverware—Watches—Diamonds and Jewelry.

*Make This a Christmas of Practical Gifts*
Give Your Men Folks Things to Wear
*Let Us Help You Choose.*
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

*If You Were Away*
THANKSGIVING
What about a Nice YOUNG TURKEY for Sunday Dinner?
Get all the Fixins at
TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 Winter Street Tel. 230

BENNER & CO.
Gay Wool Mittens, Gloves, and Socks for
*CHRISTMAS GIFTS*

## MASSACHUSETTS

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$22.50
New Compact Model in beautiful two-tone Cabinet of Selected Woods. Receives regular broadcasts plus police and airplane calls. A spectacular value.
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LET US RELIEVE YOU of the Drudgery of Doing the Family Laundry During the Holiday Season at the
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If your last year's chains are not too far gone you can save money by having your chains repaired.

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*Haverhill's Up-to-Date Hardware Store with Practical Gifts for every member of the family.*
SPECIAL 3-PC. CARVING SET $1.49
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*We carry a full line of High-Grade Enamelware—Aluminumware—Cutlery*

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Electrical Gifts
*suitable for each member of the family*

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*Buy your*
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
Now When Our Stock Is Complete
NAPOLEON BAIL
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OVERCOATS
$17.50
*SATURDAY SPECIAL*
A large assortment of all shades.
VALUES $20.00 to $25.00

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Visit Osborne's where you will find new and distinctive Toys of all kinds.
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Fresh Dressed Poultry Fresh Eggs
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*Our nice pieces are moderately priced.*
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170-180 COMMON STREET

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Lingerie for Gifts
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Slips, Gowns and 2-piece Pajamas
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*The Lexington Tailor*
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
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*ATTRACTIVE GIFTS*
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GLASS, PEWTER, WROUGHT IRON AND NOVELTIES
Also Silk Underwear and Exquisite Imported Handkerchiefs
The MODERN SHOP
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*Gifts of Utility*
You will find here many items too numerous to mention acceptable as Christmas Gifts.
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Queen Quality
Shoes for Women at
FEARER'S
NEW SHOE STORE
Many other well-known brands for the entire family.
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Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Hand rolled, regular price $1.00 and $1.50
Colored borders and white.
50c each
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*A wealth of gift suggestions for tots and grown ups*
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
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Pillow backed leather chair
*(Genuine topgrain leather)*
$49.50

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
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FOUNTAIN PENS
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*Unusual Christmas Gifts Priced in Keeping With the Times*
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*The Pure Molasses and Honey Kiss*
Peanut Butter—Peppermint
Maple Walnut—Molasses
*Also*
A complete line of freshly made Candies, Nuts and Christmas Specialties.
THE KISSLET CO.
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Coat Sale
Choice of any women's or misses' coat in the store
20% off the regular Prices
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UNION STREET LYNN

*Your Christmas List*
*Why not*
FURNITURE?
A sensible gift. There isn't a member of your family or friend for whom you cannot find an ideal gift at Gifford's. You'll approve of our prices.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET STREET LYNN

Markdown Sale of
FUR TRIMMED COATS
*at Greatly Reduced Prices*
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MARKET STREET LYNN
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FURNITURE GIFT SHOP
*Six Floors of Furniture Gifts*
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*"We Solicit Your Patronage"*

GIFT JEWELRY
Beautiful and Useful Articles of Jewelry suitable for every member of the family.
GIFT ITEMS $1.00 to $100.00
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*of the Better Kind*
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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The Olive Crosby Shop
Popular Priced Gifts for the Christmas Season
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*(Hosiery specialists over 10 years)*
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*Shoes for Women*
$5 and $6
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*Hairdresser*
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PERMANENT
*Now at the*
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
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Winter Hats
in
Felts—Velvets—Metal Combinations
Dorothy Benham
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*When Making Out Your Christmas List*
*REMEMBER*
The Jones Stores
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

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Inexpensive Art Novelties
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JEAN WILSON MACAUSLAN
on sale at the store of the
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*For the holiday season.*
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5c, 10c and 15c copper-plate personal Christmas Cards.
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Gowns and Hats
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*Distinction and Charm*
*Moderately priced.*
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*(SANTA FE CRAVATS)*
Woolen, hand-woven in the ancient city of Santa Fe by the descendants of the original Spanish settlers.
*Sold in Needham by*
The NICKERSON Shop

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*Grade A Milk*
*Buttermilk*
*Heavy Cream*
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Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
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*Luncheon* *Dinner*
*Afternoon Tea*
*Fancy Pastries*
*Schrafft's Candies*

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THE WOMAN'S STORE
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Compacts, Diamond Mountings and Rings.
Silver and reliable merchandise.
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UNION STREET AT 250
*Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses*

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store 240 Union Street
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*Christmas Cards*
at our New Location
THE PRINT SHOP
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Give "Her" a "Hartmann" Sky Robe
Give "Him" a "Hartmann"
Bond Streeter
*Everything in Leather*
C. F. Cushing & Son
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*Headquarters for*
Reliable Christmas Gifts
Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Candy, Electric Heating Pads, Westclox Alarms, Thermometers, Barometers, etc.
The BROWNE PHARMACY, Inc.
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Watchmaker—Jeweler
Official Watch Inspector N. Y., N. H. & R. R.
*Antique Jewelry a Specialty*
202 Union Street (up one flight)

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Christmas Suggestions
*Ties—Shirts—Underwear*
*Sweaters—Hosiery—Pajamas*
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*Christmas Novelties of Chocolate*
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Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery
You can be sure that Gift Hosiery chosen at Pray's will carry a message of good taste.
*Only quality merchandise has been sold at Pray's for a quarter of a century. It certainly pays to trade at Pray's*
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Mrs. Cole's
Hosiery and Underwear Parlor
A Choice Array of Silk Underwear Suitable and Practical Christmas Gifts
*REASONABLE PRICES*
5½ CHARTER STREET

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STATE STREET
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and a variety of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Useful Gifts will be more in demand than ever this year.
*Your wants best supplied at the Useful Gift Shop.*
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Ready to Meet Your Every Need
Any article you may require, either in or around your home, is quickly available to you in our "thousand and one" item stock or service.
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GIVE US A TRIAL!
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THE NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE and HANDY SHOP
*Opp. R. R. Station*
Carries
A wonderful assortment of CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
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Opposite Newton Centre Depot
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HARDWARE
Kitchen Ware—Carmote Paint
*Delivery in the Newtons*

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Dry Goods—Men's Furnishings
No Mend Hosiery
Service and Chiffon—$1.15, $1.35, $1.50
*Approved by*
BETTER FABRICS TESTING BUREAU

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Never were more charming and useful Gifts available from 25c to $1.00
*Decorative figures in blown glass, Danish pewter and copper from Pekin. French antelope and Belgian evening purses.*
New Stationery at 50c and $1

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*Greatest Gift Shop*
ready as never before
Gifts for All
Good Linen Towels
50c and $1.00
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83 EAST STREET *Opp. Court House*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### PITTSFIELD
*(Continued)*

*Their loveliness undisturbed until you break the seal!*

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
*for Christmas . . .*
Factory-Sealed Boxes
*tested and approved by*
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau
3 Pairs $2.85
Single pairs in stunning gift boxes (unsealed) $1.00. Newest seasonable shades.
THE WALLACE CO.

*FOR CHRISTMAS*
Men's Leather House Slippers
*TURN SOLES*
Blue-Brown, Black-Wine. Pair $3.00
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH ST. PITTSFIELD, MASS.

OUR FALL SHOES
*Have Arrived*
WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

*Gifts of Quality*
FOR MEN
*At Economical Prices*
BESSE-CLARKE
PITTSFIELD

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*Headquarters for Gifts for Men*

*The New 1933 Tea Garden Foods are here!*
Sold only at the better stores and a line of exceptional quality.
PRESERVES, JELLIES, FIGS
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RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
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H for H
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GIFTS FOR MEN
We have maintained our Standard of Quality.
*Prices as Low as Ever*
TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
1387 HANCOCK STREET

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY
*(Continued)*

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Christmas Gifts
*Come in and Look Around*
Wadsworth's QUINCY

*If It's From*
WALTER MAIN'S
*IT'S RELIABLE*
Visit This Store Before You Purchase Gifts for Men
*CHRISTMAS SPECIAL*
Pure Silk Ties at $1.00
*All the wanted Silks, Patterns and Colors. 600 to choose from.*
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PLUMBING :: HEATING
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*Plumbing* *Heating*
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225 Essex Street, Salem
*The Style Shop Where Style Shops*
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING

LEE & OSBORN
197-201 WASHINGTON STREET
*Our Store is overflowing with a wonderful assortment of ELECTRICAL GIFTS*

The Merchants National Bank
*The only National Bank in Salem*
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51 LAFAYETTE STREET Phone 1340
*Visitors Always Welcome*

Christmas Cards
TOYS—GAMES—COLOR SETS FOR CHILDREN
Seals—Cellophane and Fancy Christmas Wrappings
Allied Paint Stores
*PAINT and WALL PAPER*
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Shop at Sears' and Save
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*Free parking off Barton Square*

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Christmas Cards
Eaton and Crane Stationery
Fountain Pens
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L. B. Moody Co.
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*Christmas Gifts in Leather*
We carry an unusually fine line of billfolds in Genuine Ostrich, Camel and other leathers, retailing from $1.25 to $6.50.
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Upholstering, Repairing and Refinishing
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*Special Christmas Prices*
Gift Announcement Cards mailed to your recipients on any subscriptions placed.
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FUR COATS REPAIRED AND RELINED
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## MASSACHUSETTS

### SHARON
*(Continued)*

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Sharon, Mass.
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Christmas Gifts
*A splendid assortment to choose from*
The Pettee Co.

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PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Paper Hangers
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*Teacher of Singing*
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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Headquarters for QUALITY TOYS, moderately priced, that will surely satisfy the YOUNGSTERS and their daddies.
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# Daily Features

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Reward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

East Cleveland, Ohio

A YOUNG teacher just out of college enthusiastically accepted her first position in a small-town high school. She believed in youth, was sure of its integrity and ability, and was expectant of its response to trust and understanding kindness.

The little Irish boy in the junior class delighted her with his ready wit, his shining eyes, his quickness to grasp the point under discussion, his eagerness to run her errands or to sharpen her pencils, or to slip an apple on her desk at times when a crowded short noon hour had made lunch impossible.

She did not know that he was an orphan "farmed out" among three older brothers, or sleeping in barns when nobody wanted him. She did not realize that he was dwarfed from years of cigarette smoking, cold and hunger. She did not know that the other teachers of the school could scarcely tolerate him because of his mischief and impudence, or that the townspeople were certain that he was dishonest and responsible for petty misdemeanors constantly occurring.

By the time rumors of such things did come to her, she could not believe them. She had had too much courtesy and intelligent response from him in the schoolroom, had trusted him too often with her purse, had him to thank for too many deeds of kindness, and had had too many talks with him to doubt him.

When an hour finally came that the boy was taken to the board for expulsion, she was proud to have the boy tell the board that he could be good if placed in her room. She was glad to be able to help him to a second chance, and glad to have a boy in her group who contributed so genuinely to its interest. She regretted to learn the next year at her new address that he had been forced from school and was out in the world alone; but news of new misdemeanors did not shake her trust in his integrity or her confidence that he would make good.

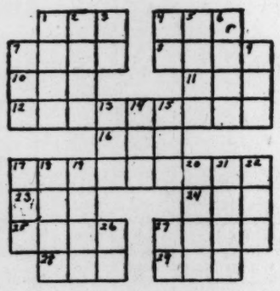
A few years later she visited the town again. The news of her visit preceded her so the calls from former students and friends were many and pleasant. The climax came, however, when a well-groomed, neatly dressed young man came to see her. At first, she could scarcely believe her eyes, for she had never seen the Irish boy before except in the dilapidated clothing of his older brothers.

He had traveled many miles to have but a brief half hour with her between trains; but it was a half hour of joy for her. As she looked into his clear eyes and his earnest face she knew that his story was true, as he told of privation and hardship until he finally found work in a lime kiln; then of tireless faithful devotion to a kind employer, increases in salary, and, lastly, of promotion to a position of trust and responsibility.

Then, as he stood at the door digging the toe of his shoe into the mat outside, he exclaimed in a half embarrassed manner, "You see, Miss F——, I had to come back to see you. I had to, you trusted me so! I never had had a friend before, and I want you to always know I will be working and trying to make good, as you expected me to, because I couldn't ever disappoint a friend."

She stood, deeply touched, watching him hastening to the train. The picture of a year of hard work, of sacrifice and of much loneliness flashed before her; but she knew that if the rescue of this one boy had been the only result of that year, she had had her reward.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 49



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

ACROSS

1—Black mineral.
4—Ready.
7—Body of men selected to try a legal case.
8—In a high degree.
10—Wing-shaped.
11—To repent of.
12—Secrets.
16—Legal maturity.
17—Advancement.
22—Corded fabric.
24—Single.
25—Twelve months.
27—Ornamental button.
28—Southern state (abbr.).
29—Existed.

DOWN

1—Month of the year.
2—Ages.
3—Termination of numerals.
4—Authorized Version (abbr.).
5—Persian fairy.
6—Genuine.
7—Conserve of fruits.
9—Affirmative answer.
13—Tam-o'-Shanter.
14—Self.
15—To soak flax.
17—To lift with a lever.
18—To reduce the extent of a sail.
19—Precious stone.
20—A jot.
21—Burden.
22—Boy's nickname.
26—Sun god.
27—Compass point (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

## Hymnal Notes

*The Hymnal Notes today make their last appearance as a Monitor feature, their popularity having resulted in insistent requests that the material be collected in book form.*

*The book contains much hitherto unpublished material, is available in blue or brown as a companion volume to the Hymnal and the Hymnal Concordance, and may be had by sending $1 to the Publishing Society.*—FEATURE EDITOR.

### No. 49

WHITTIER is the poet here, and a reference to him as "the grandest of mystic poets" is cited by Mary Baker Eddy in "pulpit and Press," p. 53, where two of his stanzas are quoted, including "The healing of the seamless dress" (No. 372). In a footnote on page 54, Mrs. Eddy tells of healing Mr. Whittier at his home in Amesbury.

His poem, "A Legacy," speaks of;

The knowledge that from thine
As from the garments of the Master stole
Calmness and strength, the virtue which makes whole,
And heals without a sign.

This shows his attitude in the days of what he calls his "many years."

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892) grew up on a farm near Haverhill, Mass., a gentle-valiant defender of the weak. Coming in from the spring plowing or the little shoeshop in winter, he wrote poems for the Haverhill Gazette. These grew to be a fiery call for justice to men enslaved. Heart-breaking tales of African bondage filled the poems that brought him fame, and blame, as when a mob burned the Philadelphia building where he was editing an anti-slavery paper. His "Pennsylvania Pilgrim" is one of his many historical poems, and tells the story of the "Friends of God," German pietists who came at the call of William Penn, and perhaps fixed for the Quakers their sweeter name of "friends." His hymns are today his best-known and best-loved poetry.

His compassion covered all humanity. He ranges from the hero of Haiti, Toussaint, to Sophia Sturge of the British Complete Suffrage Association; from his Ichabod, reproachful of Daniel Webster, to a song of Shoemakers, or a demand for the liberty of Finland, or a campaign song, "For Lincoln goes in when the Quakers are out" to vote. His triumphant "Laus Deo," beginning, "It is done," rings in the Anti-slavery Amendment, and was the model of Mrs. Eddy's "Laus Deo" for a higher victory. Her poem, it may be said, has more of the vigor and clear insistence of the bells. Whittier's poems are all as autobiographic as his "Snow Bound," for they show us the man.

Mrs. Eddy spent some time in Amesbury, just before the writing of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She was long remembered there as seated, writing, writing, absorbed in Bible study, while her notes drifted over the floor. (See The Christian Science Monitor for Feb. 21, 1914: "Mrs. Eddy in Amesbury.") The town name is for old Amresbury, one of the earliest religious centers of Britain, and means "anointed stones" (Whittier's note). Surely these two great persons whose lives touched at Amesbury were both "anointed stones"; and "lively" in Bible phrase, fitted to sustain the spiritual building of the Hymnal.

The composer here is Frederick C. Maker (1844-1927), who seems to have spent a large part of his days in Bristol, Eng., where he was born. He began as chorister in the old Cathedral (founded 1142), and then was organist in several non-conformist churches there. This is the port from which sailed Sebastian Cabot, to be the first Englishman landed in America! A laconic old chronicle briefly notes: "This year (1497) on St. John the Baptist's day, the land of America was found by the merchants of Bristowe in a ship . . . called the Matthew."

The amazing traffic started then, and is now pervading the very skies, in planes and viva voce talk, "on the air." But the fact remains that among the few famous Americans who never crossed the Atlantic were Mary Baker Eddy and John Greenleaf Whittier!

### No. 28

ENORMAN GREENWOOD composed this beautiful music for Mrs. Eddy's words, with special cadences to fit the rhythm of the poem, as where it carries the thought over from the fourth stanza to the fifth, at "All mortal strife." He has composed seven tunes for the Hymnal.

Mr. Greenwood studied organ, piano and composition at the Royal College of Music, in London. He held a scholarship, and was also awarded the medal which is presented triennally to the most distinguished student at the college, by the Worshipful Company of Musicians, a society founded in 1604. Later he was made honorary associate of the college.

Beginning as a chorister, he has had close association with the music of the Temple Church (Note 26), where he has frequently acted as organist and choir-trainer, during the past 15 years. He has filled various posts as organist, and given many recitals at well-known London churches; and also stands high as a concert pianist.

Other hymns by him are found at Nos. 200, 220, 231, 285, 302, 309, and 324.

## Worth Knowing

FOR RENT
LUNCH
NEW YORK SEES A NEW BUILDING ERECTED EVERY 51 MINUTES—A WEDDING PERFORMED EVERY 13 MIN.—A NEW BUSINESS STARTING UP EVERY 10 MIN.—AND A PASSENGER TRAIN ARRIVING EVERY 52 SECONDS
GRAND CENTRAL

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

192

I don't think George was at the lecture said Fred. Having known him for quite a while he may possibly not have been exactly sure just at what hour it was to have transpired. I don't think the reason was because of any apathetic indifference

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

## What They Say

**Better Times Ahead**

"Men are now on the highroad to establish a better order than ever before, although Socialism and Communism are afflicting every educated nation."—*The Rev. Samuel F. Bullough.*

**Faith**

"The sick man needs faith, faith in his physician; but there comes a time when faith in a higher power may be necessary to maintain his morale and sustain his emotions."—*Dr. William T. Mayo.*

## VOCATIONS

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

### Table Decorator

WHEN I see a new table decoration in an advertisement or an article, I add the picture to my collection, and as soon as possible I try out the idea. I have made many lovely centers for party tables, and hostesses often buy their decorations from me. My most popular one for a time was composed of odd bent branches of the wild crab apple tree with tiny spiced gumdrops on each thorn. Miss D. L.

### Salvages Seeds

A LITTLE girl found that the local nursery was willing to pay several cents a peck for peach seeds from good-stock trees. By gathering up the fresh seeds in small orchards, where they were given to her gladly, and delivering them to the nursery, she earned enough to buy herself some new articles of clothing for school. Mrs. C. P. F.

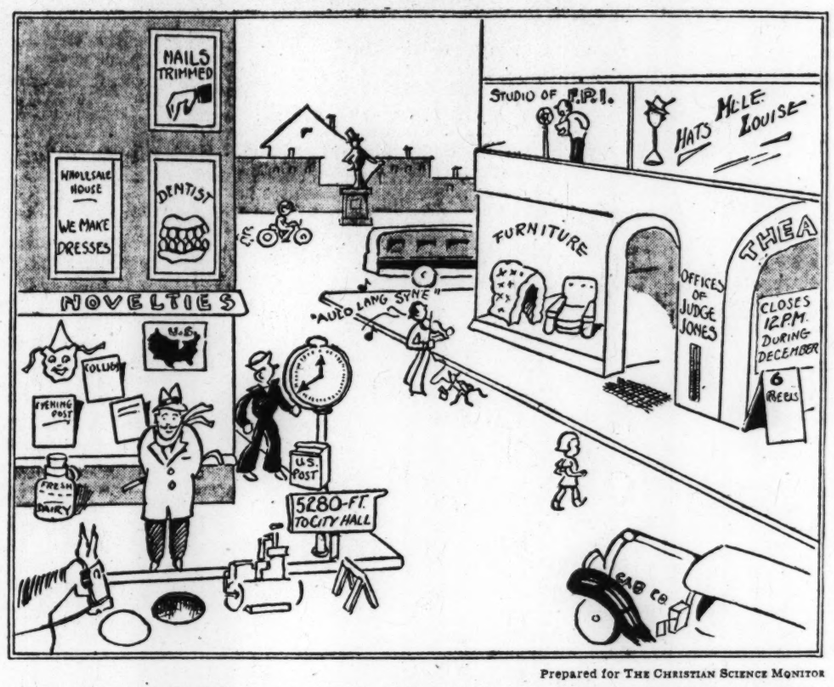
*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*OUR greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.*

—CONFUCIUS

## Letter Puzzle 'M'




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "M." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

## In Lighter Vein

**Masterpieces**

"Why do you want your letters returned?" asked the girl who had broken the engagement. "Are you afraid that I'll take them to court?"

"No," sighed the young man, "but I paid to have those letters written by an expert, and I may use them again some day."

**His Chance**

The pedestrian was walking slowly down Fifth Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street. The clock in a window showed that it was just 2 a. m.

"Out rather late, aren't you?" suggested a policeman, as he eyed the man rather suspiciously.

"Perhaps so," was the response, "but this is about the only chance a pedestrian has nowadays."

**Next Room**

"Great Scott!" shouted the editor, "I can't make head or tail of this dispatch from our special correspondent in South Africa."

"Neither can I," said his assistant.

"Tom," called the editor to the office boy, "ask the South African correspondent to step in here at once."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Reason for Asking**

"You should see the graceful lines of her neck and her liquid eyes. Her skin is like velvet and her breath smells like new-mown hay.

"Are you speaking of a girl or a cow?"—*Pathfinder.*

**Brought Him Up**

Elevator Man: "Here you are, sonny. This is your floor."

Superior Youth: "How dare you call me 'sonny'! You are not my father."

Elevator Man: "Well, I brought you up, didn't I?"—*Hollywood Citizen.*

**Truthful**

The little tot was about to spend her first day in school. The teacher asked her to register.

After obtaining her name, the teacher inquired: "How old are you?"

"I'm six," said the little girl.

"Are you the oldest in the family?"

"Oh, my, no!" exclaimed the wee student. "Mother and father are both a lot older!"

**Just One**

"Three weeks ago I couldn't play one note and now—"

"Yes?"

"—and now I can!"—*Pearson's.*

## Odds and Ends

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Grafting**

As a result of many years of patient grafting, a man in San Francisco has a tree that bears 23 kinds of fruit.

**Quiet Albania**

Albania is the only country in Europe without a radiocasting station.

**Sweet Tooth**

During 1932 more than 5,200,000 tons of sugar were consumed by Americans.

**Marble Halls**

More than 100 varieties of marble are found in Vermont.

**Dress Parade**

The weekly dress parade at West Point is held Sunday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock.

**Interesting Course**

The University of Vermont has instituted a course on puppet shows.

## NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Marconi, of wireless fame, while on board the American steamer St. Paul in 1899, published the first ocean newspaper, The Trans-Atlantic Times.

A close rival to Frederick Palmer as the champion roving reporter, is Thomas Steep, who began newspaper work in Cincinnati, and has served American newspapers in Cuba, Mexico, Russia, China, and other countries in the Far East.

"On the Liberty of the Press," delivered in 1797 by the great Irish orator, John Philpot Curran, in the libel trial of Peter Finnerty, publisher of the Dublin Press, was eloquent but unavailing. Finnerty went to prison for two years.

The Virginia Gazette, published by William Parks, Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 5, 1736, was the first newspaper published south of the Potomac.

"Uncle Sam" first appeared in a newspaper cartoon in 1852, in the Lantern, a New York weekly.

## Brevities

**New Yorker:** Men of executive ability should go to Washington and serve without pay, as they did during the war. We need 64.07-cents-a-year men.

**Los Angeles Times:** You think college professors dominate the country until you see them in the neighborhood of a coach.

**Indianapolis Star:** Al Smith visited the White House, maybe trying to get another subscription for the New Outlook.

**Rochester Times-Union:** The father, who spends $5000 to educatidn his daughter, gets his reward when she says: "Dad, don't say lay when lie is proper."

## The Children's Corner

### Peti, the Little Thrush

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**A True Story**

ONE chilly autumn afternoon in Poland a thrush flew in at an open window, possibly seeking shelter from the storm.

Little Annie was sitting at the table trying to write large letters in a copy book. She was so engrossed in her work that she did not at first notice the bird, but after a while, when it began to fly about the room, it caught her attention, and lifting her rosy little face, she looked with astonishment at the uninvited guest.

The thrush must have realized that here was a friend, for it gradually hopped nearer and nearer until it perched close beside her. It looked curiously at the copy book, and then at Annie, twittering, as if to say: "I feel that you like birds. How nice that I should have come to visit you. I am sure we shall become good friends. I see you are learning to write. Perhaps I can learn at the same time, for I am an ignorant little thing."

Just at that moment Annie's mother came into the room and was very surprised to find her little daughter enjoying a conversation with a bird!

Peti, as Annie called the little thrush, soon felt quite at home with his new friends, and would fly about the room, and even make occasional excursions into the open air for a few hours at a time.

A basin of clean water was kept on the ground for Peti's special use, and he would splash about in it to his heart's content, chirping with pleasure, and spraying the water this way and that until not a drop was left in the basin, and the floor looked like a small lake!

When Peti had finished bathing, Annie would roll him up gently in a bath towel till only his merry little eyes and his beak were visible, and while he was drying she would sit close beside him and entertain him with little stories in case he might feel lonely. Then she would unroll the towel and watch him preen his feathers until he looked the smartest thrush in Poland.

When Annie had her afternoon nap Peti would perch on her shoulder and have one too; and at four, when her mother brought in the meal, he would pick up the crumbs from the table, and sometimes dig his beak into Annie's piece of bread and butter and tear a piece out of it! This always seemed to give him great delight.

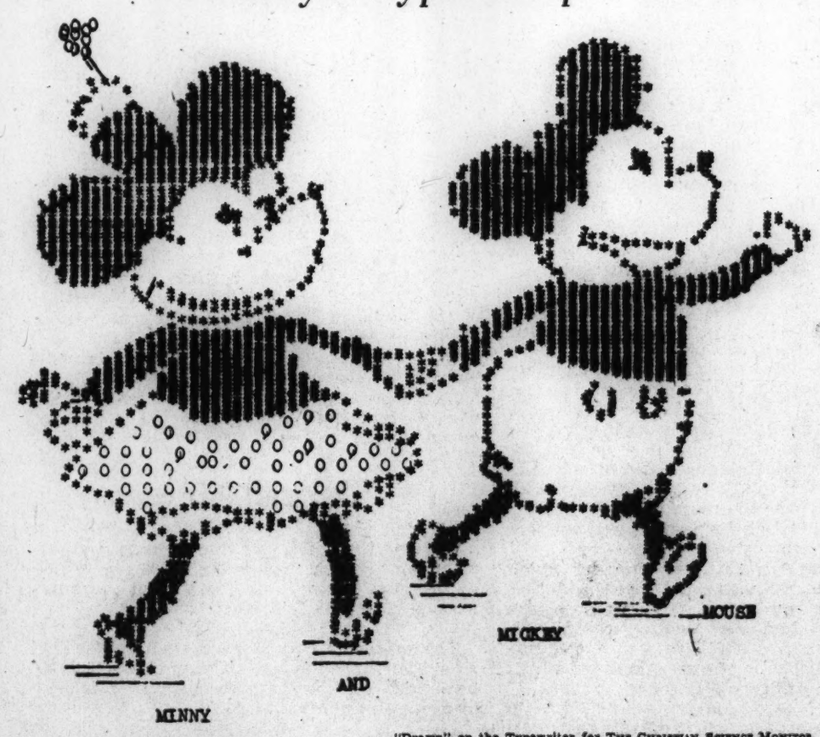
With all his charms Peti had one fault—he was inclined to be greedy. When dinner was being prepared he would hop onto the table, snap up a piece of food he liked, and fly with it to a place of refuge high up above the range. He seemed to think he had accomplished something worthy of praise, and would chatter gayly, as if to say: "Now try and catch me if you can!"

Peti was very anxious to know everything, and always took a great interest in the copy book, although he did not understand what was in it. He also took an interest in needlework, and especially liked the workbox with its colored cotons and silks. One day Annie's mother said to her: "Tidy my workbox for me, dearie." Annie always enjoyed doing this, for like Peti she loved the gay colors. So she quickly tumbled the contents of the box onto the floor, and sitting down beside them began to place them tidily in the box again. And, of course, Peti came to help.

Annie was so deep in her work that she did not notice what Peti was doing until she became aware of an excited chattering, and looking up she saw her dear little friend so tightly rolled round and round with threads that he could not move. Annie called her mother to come quickly, and soon Peti was a free bird again.

Today Annie is a big school girl, and often has difficult sums and other work to do in the evening. And somehow, though she cannot quite say why, it all gets done more easily and quickly if Peti is perched on his favorite corner of the table close by her side.

## Today's Typ-O-Graph




"Drawn" on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The asterisk is the nearest thing to a star that the typewriter affords, and Minny and Mickey Mouse—well, we were about to allege that a similar compliment might be paid them with regard to the movies. Our artist today, who uses one star to draw another, must go unheralded and unsung, for we can't find his name.


## Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40TH ST.
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM LOIS VICTOR
GAXTON MORAN MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

BOSTON

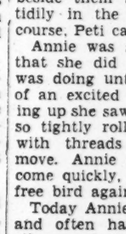
TREMONT TEMPLE Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
SWEDEN LAND OF THE VIKINGS
in Natural Color with Narrative and Music
Seats 40c, 50c, 70c Includes Tax

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
TREMENDOUS HIT
'One Sunday Afternoon'
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov

## Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shoppers Luncheon
50c
11:30 to 2:30
Also dinner and dancing for One Dollar every night except Sunday.
FIRENZE
6 W. 46th Street, New York



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Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

DANVERS, MASS.

James Putnam House and Barn
Open the year round.
Christmas Dinner $2.00
What more cheerful than dining before an open fireplace!
42 SUMMER STREET TEL. 86
Baked Bean Suppers 50c

BEVERLY, MASS.

Old Standley House
Circa 1700
122 STANDLEY STREET, off Essex Street
Luncheon, Tea and Supper
Open All Year Tel. Beverly 1304

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor*

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## Editorials

### The Banyan Tree of Tax Evasion

IN INDIA grows a tree whose looping boughs have long been a favorite pictorial subject among travelers—the banyan tree. This botanical curiosity, starting with an ordinary trunk often in a crotch of another tree, drops from its extended branches aerial roots which strike into the earth where they land and establish themselves as additional trunks until the original tree has grown into a whole grove of towering size.

In the United States the Senate investigating committee on banking has discovered a figurative banyan tree of income tax evasion among American millionaires, and a subgroup of the House Ways and Means Committee has been whetting its axes for an attack on this growth of legal jungle.

The list of recommendations for nine major changes and thirty-one smaller ones in the revenue laws to cope with some of the subterfuges disclosed must give the layman an impression of well-nigh hopeless complexity in the task undertaken. But this is not the case.

If one were setting out to uproot a banyan tree he would probably begin by hacking at some of the offshoots before he reached the central stem, and necessarily so, for all must be removed if the ground is to be cleared. But if he wished the ground to remain clear he would make doubly sure that he disposed of the main trunk in order that it might send out no more branches.

In this respect the tax legislation question may depart a little from the analogy of the tree. For while the later stems of that parasite may propagate themselves, there is in the tax evasion thicket a central trunk which if rooted out would take away the sustenance or origin of many of the excrescences.

This central trunk is the confusion which exists in the law with reference to distinguishing capital gains and current income. The engrafting of the capital gains tax into the income tax law in 1921 sprouted the parent stem from which are propagated nearly all the other recently noted lush growths of legal invention under whose branches one may find cover to elude the revenue collector.

One may allow his company's earnings to accumulate and be reinvested in the business for a number of years during which if he had taken out these earnings his income might have been subject to a surtax rate of 20 or 30 or 40 per cent. He then may sell out his holdings and pay a capital gains tax of only 12½ per cent in place of an income tax on the whole accumulation.

Or he may sell stocks, perhaps to a member of his family, or write them off in a financial reorganization, to establish a "tax loss." This may relieve him of any tax on perhaps a $100,000 or even a $1,000,000 salary. It sets off an accumulated loss of several years against the normal income of one. Or your shrewd financier may set up personal corporations to trade or keep his holdings or take them to another country, in order to carry gains over, tax free, until absorbed by another year's losses.

All these ruses the subcommittee has attempted to deal with. And properly. But their root is in the problem of equitably taxing capital gains along with earned income. Let it be granted that when the proceeds of a sale represent several years' uncollected earnings it is unfair to count this all as income of the year the sale is made, and to charge a doubly or trebly high surtax rate. So is it unfair to set off losses in that manner.

Logically either the tax on capital gains should be stricken entirely out of the law and the ordinary income surtax rates be applied to such accumulations with some system of averaging according to the number of years of ownership, or else capital gains and losses should be kept entirely separate from salary or professional income and the one be not allowed to offset the other. The subcommittee's proposal appears to be a rather mixed method of handling the question. Whatever else is done in tax reform, Congress should provide a thoroughgoing solution to the capital gains tax difficulty.

### The Ignorance of Poets

NEARLY everyone has heard of poetic license; soon, perhaps, they will hear of poetic licenses. For so many newspaper readers in England recently have become annoyed at the ignorance of poets that they might easily form an association for the prevention of anyone setting up in that line of business without a permit.

Wordsworth was the first writer of repute to be found out. He described the cuckoo as "an invisible thing," "longed for, never seen," whereas there seems to be no possible justification for this statement. Not only have many people seen the cuckoo, but they have written to the papers to say so. Then there is Tennyson, who talked about "the ringing grooves of change" when he was under the curious impression that trains ran in grooves instead of on rails. Shakespeare also is an offender, for there is a passage in "Julius Cæsar" which suggests that he was not aware that there were no striking clocks in ancient Rome. Then again, Coleridge in "The Ancient Mariner" places a star within the nether tip of the crescent moon, convincing evidence that, so far as he was concerned, the dark side of the moon had been kept dark in more senses than one.

Nevertheless, it might be well to throw out a friendly warning to those who are more than ordinarily fond of discovering mistakes in poetry. Poets are cunning fellows. Such, in fact, is their perversity that one can never be quite sure whether their ignorance is genuine, or whether it has been assumed for some ulterior motive—in order, for example, to improve their poems. Coleridge writes of a sailing ship:

> The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
> The furrow followed free.

Now, anyone who has ever sailed on any sort of ship at all knows that, to a person looking over the vessel's side, the furrow does not appear to follow, but to run away. Here, one might think, is an elementary error of observation, but this would be an injustice to Coleridge, who knew as much about the peculiarities of furrows as any pleasure cruiser. He toyed for some time with the idea of amending his line to suit the facts, but eventually left it just as it was, because, on the whole, he liked it that way.

Still, perhaps there are not many examples of deliberate ignorance such as this. If every poet were compelled, before writing verses, to pass an examination in all branches of knowledge likely to affect his art, the world might get fewer mistakes in its poetry. It might also, of course, get less poetry.

### Roots of Legal Reform

RECENT outbreaks of lawlessness in various parts of the United States have once more drawn public attention to defects in administration of law. Dissatisfaction, which has been mounting since the appearance of the Wickersham report, no doubt eventually will lead to some determined effort to grapple with the problem. But will changes in the machinery of the law, necessary as they undoubtedly are, finally remove the difficulty?

Assuming that reforms are devised looking to the unassailable integrity of the law, will that integrity meet with the wishes of the public? Will the automobilist be satisfied to abide by the law, or will he expect to speed as he pleases, ignore the traffic lights, drive under the influence of liquor, and then attempt to "square" the officers of the law to escape the penalty? Will men of substance and influence in the community assume the rôle of defenders of the law, or will they expect to uphold it only so long as it is convenient, as many did under the prohibition régime?

Will large corporations henceforth renounce all attempts to tamper with the law, or will many of them continue to regard it as a vehicle for winning them special privilege and so bring pressure to bear on legislators to frame or alter laws to suit their own ends? Will the speculative citizen submit to control of his activities, or will he insist, despite the law, on liberty to indulge in unlimited gambling and denounce any attempt to bring proceedings against law-breaking bankers and brokers if it might impair his own gains? Will the political officeholder be content to have equality before the law, or will he expect special consideration from judge and jury?

On the answer to questions such as these ultimately will rest the integrity of American law. A small perforation in the structure of the law to suit the convenience of an otherwise law-abiding citizen might seem trivial and innocuous, but multiplied by tens and hundreds of thousands it riddles the edifice through and through, setting the stage for robbery, racketeering, kidnaping and lawlessness and violence of every form.

If American citizens are willing to tighten up their self-control, if they are willing to set a clear line between the law-breaker and the law-keeper, then there can be a clear call from the law-abiding elements for integrity in justice and the law. If they insist on exceptions for such as can secure such privilege, then no amount of tinkering with the machinery will bring any permanent improvement.

### Lindbergh's Longest Way Around

MOTORISTS who like to hunt up new and interesting roads home after their Sunday afternoon drive should appreciate the latest flight of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Having flown the Atlantic first over the great circle route, and then a second time by the northern route, Colonel Lindbergh quite naturally picks a third route for his homecoming.

Of course, too, there was the weather to consider. With the airplane one can move down to where a warm trip is assured in December. Below the equator it is now nearly summer. However, relatively good conditions would have been met if Colonel Lindbergh had continued on from the Azores taking the route to Bermuda and thence to the United States. This now remains the only one of the four accepted transatlantic routes the Colonel has not flown.

Since his project in starting was to study the possibility of the Greenland route for Pan American Airways, with only the possibility that in seeking good weather for winter flying the Azores to Bermuda route might be considered, it came as a considerable surprise to have the Colonel go down to Africa and fly across to South America over the route that had become identified with French air plans as well as those of Italy and Germany.

But since the Pan American lines for which he surveyed the northern route have the longest air line in the world now extending deep into South America, and since aviation is shrinking the size of things so much, it is quite conceivable that a belt line might be established which would merely girdle half the world instead of one city or country. And even as steamship lines often ply between ports outside their own country, it may be that with Pan American operating a successful South American line it feels that it should be a potential operator of southern transatlantic flying, connecting South America to Europe via Africa.

That these lines have world-circling ideas is apparent when one considers how far they are extending their activities, from the southern part of South America directly through North America over the proposed northern route to Europe, to say nothing of setting up a nucleus for a transpacific service by operation of their airways in Alaska and their purchase last year of a group of airways in China.

With such extensive plans apparent in activities announced to date, the selection of the extreme southern route by Colonel Lindbergh for his trip home appears less strange. He may have been seeking more than a new way home.

### "Defense" in the Air

IT WOULD be amusing, were it not tragic, to remark that European nations are clamoring for swifter and more effective airplanes as a "defense" against each other. A section of the British press endeavors to show how feeble are the air forces of Great Britain as compared with the air forces of France and other continental countries. And now the semi-official Le Temps in France sets out to prove that the French air forces are altogether inadequate.

The thesis is that there is no real "defense" against air raids. The only feasible measures are reprisals. While the possibility of an air raid undertaken by another country is denounced as barbaric, it is thought proper to advocate retaliation which shall be "instantaneous, pitiless, executed by every means at our command."

This reply, which is equivalent to mutual suicide, requires the methodical organization of the air forces. Le Temps calls for a single command in order that air raids may be bigger and more destructive.

The strategic obligations, as at present understood, require half of the home aviation service—or rather 700 machines out of 1200—to be put at the disposition of the armies, territorial and naval. Therefore, they cannot be "consecrated to far-off missions of bombardment." That is regarded as unfortunate.

Moreover, it is regretted that the types of machine in use are not suitable for such service. Their speed, their flying radius, the maximum weight of bombs which they can carry, are said to be inferior to those of other countries. Particularly is this the case for the pursuing airplanes.

The British think their aviation insufficient for military purposes. The Italians are reorganizing their military aviation. The Germans complain that they have been denied facilities for creating an aerial arm. And the French are expressing alarm at the poverty of their powers of destruction from the air. Nobody is satisfied with the existing capacity of destroying the cities of his neighbors. Everybody is apprehensive of his neighbors.

To what disastrous end will such competition lead us? Surely common sense would suggest that no country can preserve itself by multiplying its own forces of slaughter from the air. It would suggest that instead of entering into a catastrophic race there should be a general and final agreement to forgo these weapons which will inflict damage, perhaps irreparable, on both sides of the frontiers. Military rivalry in the air, pushed to its logical conclusion, means the complete obliteration of the cities and civilizations of all the prospective antagonists.

### Do You Believe in Commas?

IN AN article contributed to the December Atlantic Monthly Lord Dunsany lightly leaps from Pegasus to printing press and discourses on the momentous question "To comma or not to comma." President Coolidge's reply to his wife's interrogation as to what the preacher said of sin comes to mind. "He's against it" appears to be the Irish poet's attitude toward the ubiquitous comma.

Although junior in the firm of Punctuation the comma is commonly clamorous for recognition. Often it doth protest too much. "What is your rule about commas?" asked the new editor of the compositor on a rural weekly. "We usually stick in three or four to the line" nonchalantly replied the worthy man-of-all-work. And when it comes to taking sides comma makers and comma omitters join fierce issue. On the one side adherents of the comma spill oceans of ink in satirical denunciation of the colon and the semicolon. To their opponents frequent use of the comma is like waving a red flag before a bull.

Tinkering with the comma may prove pretty costly. It nearly upset the United States gold standard on one occasion to the tune of more than a million dollars. Just a misplaced piece of punctuation in the tariff act of 1872 mixed up plants with fruits. Importers reaped a golden harvest from the Treasury Department because a copying clerk stuck a comma before a word instead of after it.

Perhaps of most importance is the joy the comma takes out of mundane existence. Witness Ring Lardner's inimitable "You know me Al." Editorial writers and English teachers may worry and wrangle over preserving the purity of the language by carefulness in comma-ing. Their screeds are quick forgotten. The unpunctuated prose of the western humorist will long make a nation laugh—and ponder.

Lord Dunsany concedes the comma has its uses. It has. Even though this "piece in the paper" contains nary a one.

## Editorial Notes

Perhaps the editors of that Arkansas paper which advertised, "Subscribe for the Sentinel by bringing us wood," might be said to prefer wooden money to a "baloney" dollar.

The man who earned more than $10,000,000 from the invention of the umbrella seems to have been one person who could save money by increasing the overhead.

Perhaps before long some of these stratosphere fliers will hitch a star to their wagons.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*Are the People Deserting the President?*

GENTLEMEN who mix a little sporting blood with their politics will hope that the Republican National Committee may soon equip itself with a competent press manager. It is quite evident that the Republican organization is preparing for the entirely reasonable scrutiny of the Roosevelt policy and attacks upon it which will constitute the proper activity of a party in opposition. But the opening volley, fired last Tuesday, could not have been very terrifying to the Democrats against whom it was directed. A thirty-five-page document handed out to newspaper men is a relic of the outworn methods of political publicity which only makes the committee ridiculous.

During the whole period of the Hoover Administration the versatile "Charley" Michelson kept the populace entertained with the sins of the Republicans in office told in a way that commanded attention, and well repaid reading. Perhaps he erred on the side of too much efficiency, but in the language of the street "he got there just the same." The Republicans might well look around for a press representative of equal information, astuteness and comprehension of what the public will read, qualified by a higher sense of the proprieties of political propaganda. Thirty-five pages of hackneyed political attack will get them nowhere.

* * *

The Republican press bureau scents a rising tide of opposition to the Administration among farmers, small business men, city consumers and small factory men. But these are precisely the elements in society which at the moment seem most fixedly back of the President. A careful scrutiny of the papers outside of the great cities, a wide correspondence and personal conversation with men from all sections of the Union justify the assertion that the President is at least as popular with the masses as he was on the day of election. The White House is absolutely convinced of this, basing its conviction on the flood of letters which pour in daily expressing admiration and support.

The new opposition to the President—and it is serious and growing—is not at all among the classes mentioned above but among the financial, big business and capitalistic groups in the cities. It is strongest in New York, where a competent observer of politics remarked to me recently, "If an election were held today Hoover could carry this city against Roosevelt." "Al" Smith is shrewd enough and close enough to political sentiment in his own state to discover this, and his recent assault on the Roosevelt policies not only gave him the pleasure of satisfying an ancient grudge, but restored to him certain powers of leadership which had waned since he held himself aloof from the successful reform campaign in New York City.

* * *

With the big city papers enlisted in a fight upon the Roosevelt currency policies—whatever they may be—with boards of trade and chambers of commerce denouncing any steps away from the gold standard, with the great financiers pointing out solemnly that everybody is a creditor and that the interests of the drabbest clerk are identical with those of the Mitchells and Wiggins, it is probable that a very considerable urban revolt may be stirred up. Someone asked me the other day whether I would ascribe greater political power to the popular support that Roosevelt now has, or the coherent, highly articulate opposition that is growing in the ranks of big business and finance. My answer was that ten years ago the latter force was all-powerful, but that today I believed popular opinion would defeat it.

Even in the big cities people do not forget the failure of the newspapers, now so wise; the bankers, now so deferential; the chambers of commerce, now so wholly intent upon the public weal, to by example or precept do a thing to ward off the crash of 1929. If they were ignorant then, why think them supremely wise now? If their attitude at that time was directed by self-interest, why ascribe unalloyed benevolence to them today? The average man, whose memory dates back ten years, will decline this leadership and follow the President of the United States.

## Women's Part in Revealing Human Needs

*Excerpts from address by Miss Jane Addams at women's rally during 1933 mobilization in Chicago*

WE ARE told that out of 3,500,000 families who are receiving governmental relief, at least 3,000,000 of them have come for the first time, and are faced with the most serious problem which has ever confronted them in their lives. Forty per cent of the 15,000,000 persons on relief are under sixteen years of age.

Such a situation calls for the most careful readjustments, and the federal relief officials are the first to say that they are not equipped to render this trained personal service and must depend upon the existing agencies.

The Woman's Committee, therefore, with Mrs. Roosevelt at its head, is given over to a nation-wide interpretation of the activities and needs which from the very nature of the case can only be met by charitable agencies. The business of the committee is not primarily to collect money, but to persuade the public to give intelligently when the time comes.

There are several difficulties in carrying out this program, some of them purely psychological.

First, there is a widespread impression that because huge sums of money have been spent by the Government in unemployment relief, our troubles are therefore over. Ninety-five per cent of the material unemployment relief load is carried by the Government—federal, state and municipal. Of this at the present moment about 60 per cent, or $60,000,000 a month is assumed by the Federal Government. But public relief funds are limited in the main to food, fuel, clothing and shelter, with some medical service. These are given to persons in need primarily because of unemployment. It would be disastrous if in this emergency of supplying the primary necessities, we should forget the other human needs which can only be cared for intelligently by social agencies with their trained staffs. . . .

A second difficulty is that we have long had a tendency in this country to confuse self-government with local government—to believe that we do not exercise the former unless we do it locally through the town meeting, so to speak. And yet I am actually as "self-governing" when I vote for the President of the United States and a congressman as when I vote for Mayor of Chicago and for an alderman. Let us not, therefore, get confused about the care of the unemployed. They are the victims of a nation-wide depression. If it can be treated best through the modest income tax which I pay, or through a real-estate tax which I pay on a small farm in northern Illinois, I am only concerned that the government agency should act which can best perform the service. . . .

Human needs are surprisingly complex and varied; they are always with us; but some of them have been sharply exaggerated by this long period of unemployment. Happily, however, at this critical period, in the midst of an unprecedented distribution of material goods, there has emerged a sharp concern for the recovery of human values. . . .

Confidently assuming that we are approaching the reconstruction period that follows a war, what is the function of the existing social agencies during this period? The subsidence of the depression, gradual as it must be and doubtless with periods of retrogression, must mean that there are startlingly new conditions to be met. One important matter is to keep the unemployed person with a sense of *belonging*, for because he has not been wanted in industry for a long time he is very apt to think he is not wanted anywhere. This sense of being outside, of being haunted by that old question, "Is the universe friendly?" is most devastating, especially to young people. . . .

It does us no harm to lose a sense of importance, but if self-respect goes with it, it is serious. It is almost inevitable to lose a sense of security during a long period of unemployment. There are serious problems growing out of under-nourishment and long privation. . . .

Those who go back to work do not find their troubles ended. The general practice in industrial concerns is to take back first those who were last discharged and not those who have been longest suffering from the disabilities of unemployment, which is, of course, understandable, as the most valuable persons were retained for the longest period. . . .

We are told of machinists who have returned to work only to find their hands so trembling that they cannot be retained on their old jobs. Then there are the men and women, back at work again but not at their old jobs—at new ones almost always much humbler—who need to rebuild their habits because the new work is entirely unfamiliar.

Certainly the increased leisure resulting under the provisions of the NRA will have to be reckoned with. And yet we are told that recreational agencies as a group received in 1932 not only less than they did in 1930, but substantially less than they did eleven years ago in 1922. A situation which is understandable but most unfortunate.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### A Finger in Every Pie

NO ONE could read the factual summary of the Government's activities since March 4, last, without being at once impressed with the unprecedented extension in every direction and into absolutely new fields of federal bureaucratic management. The Administration has undertaken all at once the detailed supervision of banking, of finance, of business, of industry, of labor relations, of state and local public works, of prices, of relief for unemployed and of about everything else that anybody could think of.

No government can successfully assume such wholesale responsibilities in so large and complex a country as the United States; and the fact that national resources are so huge that they have so far stood the strain fairly well is no proof that they can do so indefinitely. . . .

This program has already cost, in money paid out or obligated, approximately $11,000,000,000. This rate of spending, with interest, would add $50,000,000,000, to the national debt in four years, and impoverish future generations beyond their capacity to sustain the burden. . . .

The money which the Government is using comes from taxation on business—productive enterprise alone being the real source of all government and private income. In many cases business is being taxed to death to provide means for its own ruin.

If the Administration does not call a halt on its excessive activity, demobilize its battalions of overseers and regulators, and stop squandering the people's money for impossible projects, it is very likely to bring about conditions much worse than any yet seen. Particularly should it stop tinkering with the currency, stabilize the dollar, and give business and industry an opportunity to work out their own destiny.—*Los Angeles Times.*

### No Whisky Advertising

THE Wisconsin State Journal has decided not to carry any whisky advertising. . . .

We realize that in rejecting whisky advertising we are turning down thousands of dollars of profitable business, a substantial increment to the possible income of a newspaper. But we shall have no part in this business, and willingly surrender any profit from it.

The State Journal also will devote itself earnestly to the effort to make the conditions imposed upon the sale of "hard liquor" such as are calculated to offer the soundest and most practical public protection against its misuse.—*Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison).

### Comment on the Monitor

THE Schoolmaster is reminded that among those celebrating significant birthdays this year is The Christian Science Monitor.

Here is a notable achievement in publishing which further testifies to the faith in the idea of its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, who could not be swerved from her belief that her followers would want a newspaper that would be different from anything previously attempted in a daily publication.

Today the Monitor is not only a national newspaper but one which also goes to all corners of the world. On its twenty-fifth birthday, the Monitor has reason to signalize its accomplishment, and the Schoolmaster joins with others in extending congratulations.—*Printers Ink* (New York).

### What Makes a Law Good

WE REFUSE to get excited either by the people who are hailing the "New Deal" in all its ramifications as the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to the United States, or by the croakers who are calling the President's recovery program a failure and predicting that it won't work. . . .

The test will be whether the people like it or not, after it is all in action. Nobody at Washington or anywhere else will have to tell us whether the experiment is a success or a failure. We will know. . . .

That's all there is to any law or plan in human affairs. If the sound, underlying common sense of the community agrees that it is good, it becomes a recognized part of the general scheme of things, to be supported by every good citizen.—*Anthony* (Kansas) *Times.*